Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-171 *3 September 1987*

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CEMA Desire To Join Eureka Program Viewed

AU021201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Is It Possible To Pool the Resources of the Whole of Europe?"]

[Excerpts] The West European Eureka program, a project that is most frequently being labeled as a "European" association for cooperation in the field of new technologies, has been around for almost 26 months. During this period, thanks to a number of specific research and development programs, the initially unclear contours of the Eureka program have taken a clearer shape.

This fact is not irrelevant as the official French materials for the first international meeting on the Eureka program, held in Paris in July 1985, state that "Eureka is primarily a civilian project, which could possibly have military implications at a later stage." Not infrequently it was also understood as a West European supplement, or counterbalance, to Reagan's plans to militarize the outer space. The Eureka program was also regarded with this suspicion in our country. [passage omitted]

The Eureka program has a relatively wide span. It encompasses electronics and robotics, computer science, as well as biotechnologies and telecommunications. According to the conclusions of last year's London meeting of participants in the Eureka program, research should take between 2 and 10 years, depending on the subject and exactingness of the project.

In addition to the majority of EC and NATO member states, there are also three neutral states — Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland — which participate in the implementation of the Eureka program. Participants in the program thus include exclusively West European states, as though Eureka, which by its very title gives itself the air of a Europe-wide project, ended at the banks of the Labe River or the foot of the Sumava Mountains, as though there were no such things as a shared European home and European economic cooperation, whose principles had been formulated at the CSCE in Helsinki.

If Eureka is to have primarily civilian objectives, as its organizers emphasize with increasing frequency, one inevitably wonders why it is sealing itself off within the borders of Western Europe? After all, the European socialist countries have a solid position in world science and technology. For example, one in five patents in the world comes from the research institutes and labs of the socialist community. The socialist countries' participation in some projects of the Eureka program thus would not be a one-way street and would enrich all participating parties. Incidentally, CEMA has already assumed a position on this: Such cooperation is possible.

The Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is worth mentioning in this context. The program's five priority directions of development comprise a wide area; the 93 key problems outlined in this program must be assessed also from the viewpoint of the future formation of large international scientific-production systems capable of competing even with transnational capitalist corporations.

The question is therefore being raised more and more often whether, given this situation, states having a different socialist system can also participate in the program of scientific and technical progress. The CEMA program is open to such cooperation.

Western views concerning the Eureka program vary. The year before last, at a meeting of states participating in the Eureka program in Hannover, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl declared that Eureka should be a "program, in which countries which recognize the principles of certain social values cooperate." In Kohl's conception, these are surely the "values" of capitalism. FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs H.D. Genscher, on the other hand, considers cooperation to be possible and useful because it would overcome the "technological division of Europe." [passage omitted]

Eureka could thus become a qualitatively new tier of economic cooperation between two economic organizations existing within Europe. Is Eureka thus an opportunity, or is it an obstacle to the start of such interaction?

Looking at things objectively, the Eureka program and the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 have a lot in common; a number of projects are similar, if not identical. It would be therefore in Europe's interest if scientific-research potentials, resources, as well as funds were pooled, and not split, if knowledge and knowhow were not secluded in ghettos. Such a joint course of action would not only speed up scientific-technical progress; it would also help us to get to know each other better, and, thereby, to understand each other better.

The significance of mutual scientific-technical cooperation and interaction between the East and the West within Europe goes far beyond the European framework. Many discoveries and inventions would ultimately facilitate the solution of a number of burning problems of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, starting with starvation, diseases, and undernourishment. The interlinking of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the Eureka program represents such a chance.

Jakes Comments on CEMA Consultations

LD022224 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia Sept 2 (CTK correspondent) — The Sofia meeting centered on problems of restructuring of the socialist economic integration and CMEA activity,

Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes told journalists here today.

Speaking at the close of the meeting of Central Committee secretaries for economic questions of the communist and workers' parties from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states Milos Jakes said that attention also focused on questions linked to the preparation of a long-term conception of international division of labour in the framework of the CMEA. This conception was supported by all participants.

Milos Jakes underlined that the meeting made possible exchange of experience from the process of restructuring of the national economic machanisms and foreign trade activity.

It is important that the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CMEA member states up to the year 2000 become the basis for the prepared long-term conception of the international division of labour. The implementation of this program will be the main point on the agenda of the future meeting of party Central Committee secretaries from the CMEA countries to be held in mid-1988, Milos Jakes said.

Stanko Todorov Receives U.S. Congressmen

AU021905 Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 2 Sep 87

["Bulgaria-United States: Opportunities for More Active Relations" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 2 (BTA) — Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received the visiting U.S. Congressmen Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD) and Rep. William Richardson (D-NM) and Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Shifter.

They were familiarized with the modern development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with the process of restructuring intended to improve economic management and to raise the efficiency of production, to promote socialist democracy.

Mr Stanko Todorov briefed the guests on the activity of the National Assembly, and he specifically discussed its active role in the promotion of cooperation with the parliaments of other countries, in strengthening international security, in the efforts to halt the arms race and to achieve disarmament. He expressed the conviction that the contacts between the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the U.S. Congress could be considerably activated and thus help develop and diversify Bulgaro-American relations on the basis of mutual benefit and equality. The U.S. guests were familiarized in detail with Bulgaria's initiatives for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones. The sides considered questions concerning the development and promotion of the CSCE process, including humanitarian issue. The sides expressed their conviction that there are fine prospects for cooperation between Bulgaria and the United States in combatting international terrorism.

The chairman of the National Assembly gave a dinner in honour of Messrs Steny Hoyer, William Richardson and Richard Shifter.

Today they conferred successively with Chief Mufti Mekhmed Topchiev and with Metropolitan Pankratiy of Stara Zagora.

Zhivkov Receives CEMA Party CC Secretaries

Briefed on CEMA Work

AU021557 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 2 (BTA) — Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of Bulgaria's State Council, received the heads of the delegations to the meeting of the secretaries in charge of economic affairs of the Central Committees of the communist and the workers' parties in the CMEA member countries, which was held here. The meeting with the Bulgarian head of state was also attended by these countries' permanent representatives to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Mr Nikolay Slyun'kov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, briefed Mr Todor Zhivkov on the results of the discussions on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation and of socialist economic integration and the work of CMEA.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the meeting will help implement the common understanding reached at the working conference of the fraternal parties' leaders in Moscow in November 1986. He said that a restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and of the functioning of the CMEA is consistent with the common desire of the fraternal countries to enhance and promote integration processes as a major prerequisite for their intensive development and for an ever more comprehensive display and utilization of the creative potentialities and advantages of the socialist social system. That is why we should without delay join our efforts in carrying out the tasks we face in cooperation and integration.

The Bulgarian party and state leader briefed the guests on the problems, which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian state are solving at this stage, and familiarized them with the resolutions of the July 1987 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that meeting the fundamentally new targets in the construction of socialism is associated in Bulgaria with her still more active participation in the international socialist division of labour, with her all-around cooperation with the fraternal socialist states.

Greets USSR's Slyun'kov

AU021817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Nikolay Slyun'kov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The guest transmitted cordial greetings to the Bulgarian party and state leader from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Accepting the greetings with gratitude, Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his turn sent warm greetings to the Soviet leader and good wishes to the fraternal Soviet people for fresh successes in the restructuring of socialist society.

An exchange of views took place on a wide range of questions relating to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Particular attention was given to the restructuring processes and the efforts of the two fraternal parties to elevate socialism to a qualitatively new level and to achieving an accelerated socioeconomic and intellectual development in the two countries.

Zhivkov Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

AU021332 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, sent a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi,

leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, on the occasion of his country's national day — the 18th anniversary of the victory of revolution. The telegram expresses most sincere and cordial congratulations, as well as best wishes for new achievements in the struggle for revolutionary innovation, for the progress, and prosperity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Our people, as well as the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria follow with attention and interest the development in your country, and sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by fraternal Libya in all sectors of life — the telegram points out.

Confidence is expressed that the fruitful cooperation and the traditional relations of friendship existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will be further pursued and developed, that they will be intensified in the interest of the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and neo-colonialism, for the sake of strengthening and expanding understanding among peoples, and for the preservation of peace on earth.

BCP Daily Editorial Examines New Oblasts

AU021455 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial: "For an Extensive Development of People's Power"]

[Text] A document of utmost importance was published yesterday, namely a Decree of the State Council on the Establishment of New Territorial Units — Oblasts. A decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the same issue was published as well.

This idea stems from the materials of the July 1987 plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The "Basic Principles of the Concept for the Further Construction of Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," among other things, states as follows: "The existing okrugs have exhausted their possibilities and will only obstruct the development of the people's self-management. The time has come to expand the okrugs by establishing new territorial units — the oblasts — as large territorial complexes. The oblasts must seek the harmonious development of productive forces and of the territorial infrastructure, as well as environmental protection and the opening up of the municipalities to the whole country. To this we must add that the oblasts will by no means represent enlarged okrugs, but they will be basically new administrative-territorial units.

This problem justifiably attracted the attention of our public throughout the last weeks that have elapsed. Various points of view and opinions were expressed, and are still being voiced on this subject. The trend toward simplifying the state structure, eliminating unnecessary links, and overcoming bureaucracy and showing off, as well as granting greater rights to the municipalities — and hence genuinely implementing the principle of self-management — was categorically approved and supported. The expansion of the administrative-territorial units and the establishment of large oblasts produces justified hopes as well. This is because the question cannot simply be reduced to the elimination of a considerable part of the administrative-management units, although this is a fact of a certain importance. The question concerns the necessity of bringing administration into closer contact with the collectives and the working people, of transforming the oblasts into organs of the self-managing municipalities. As was pointed out in the decisions of the July plenum, without such an approach it is impossible to successfully pursue the country's development toward new goals, it is impossible to transform Bulgaria into a highly developed and civilized socialist state.

Both in readers' letters to our editorial board and in private conversations, a series of questions are posed connected with the new territorial division of our country. Such questions are absolutely natural. Every new cause leads to new thoughts, let alone such a decision that impacts the life of all people in our country. Only at a later stage will everyone get an answer to their questions, while the greater advantages of the oblasts are being uncovered and the inevitable difficulties, as well as all kinds of shortcomings, are overcome and eliminated. However, as early as at the present stage, it is necessary to explain the basic reasons for this decision, it is necessary to deal with the open questions without trying to avoid them, and to pursue a frank dialogue with the people. Otherwise there will be no mutual confidence, and the urgently needed, correct political and moral climate will not exist.

One question about which there are still doubts pertains to the issue of evaluating the role played by the okrugs. Numerous people think that the okrugs are still useful, that their "dying out" has not been proven, and that if their administrative apparatus is truly excessive, this situation could be altered without eliminating the okrugs themselves. In setting aside the existence of a certain (understandable!) nostalgia for the departing administrative units, we cannot fail to stress the following: The evaluation of the activities accomplished by the okrugs to date is positive indeed, and this has been expressed in the most authoritative party and state documents. It is by no means necessary to search for arguments in support of this statement. All the okrugs' successes in their socioeconomic development — as regards their achievements in the cultural sector, as well as in enhancing the people's national self-esteem, and also as regards the valuable experience the party and state organs in the okrugs have accumulated — are sufficiently strong arguments in this respect.

At the same time, however, hardly anyone can deny that today, and this applies to an even greater extent to the future, the 28 administrative-territorial units already represent an obstacle to the development of economic self-management. No matter how we proceed, the existence of numerous okrugs interrupts the chain of development, imposes internal limitations and prevents the total solution of great socioeconomic problems, creating

a sort of peculiar "feudalism." It is particularly important to become aware that now, when we are putting emphasis on the role of municipalities as self-managing territorial units, it is no longer necessary for the country to be covered so densely by the higher leadership. In this respect it is also essential to point out that a decision was adopted not to establish committees of social organizations in the oblasts, but to implement a direct link between the center and the municipality. As is stressed in the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision published yesterday, many functions of the current okrugs will be eliminated under self-management conditions. There is no doubt that, within a short period, even those who are now in doubt about the evaluation of the role played by the okrugs will feel and become aware of the undisputed advantage of eliminating the small units and adopting a basically new administrative-territorial organization. This is because the large territory will open up opportunities for the development of the country's productive forces — a question of decisive importance for the future of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The following question arises: What are the actual tasks of the oblasts and their leaderships? Did we not just say that the greatest attention should be devoted to self-managing municipalities — why, then, do we need oblasts at all? The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee points out that such organs are being established for the first time in our country. "These will be organs of self-management for the population in the municipalities, subjected to the control of the municipalities, and through them, to the control of millions of people organized in the territorial communities." In a number of respects we will attain a merging of the state and social principles, the development of a new, higher type of democracy in which the working man will play the leading role. This is why the new oblasts have nothing in common with the existing okrugs and with the former oblasts which, above all, played the role of administrative organs of central power. They will work with optimally simplified and efficient organs and a small apparatus. They will assist the self-managing communities and, with the latters' authorization, will coordinate the basic questions pertaining to regional strategy. The decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo states: "It is inadmissible, in any form or to any extent whatsoever, that there should be any taking over of the functions of the municipalities and townships, or that these should be deprived of their resources." If we note that the current administrative services for the people will in future take place in townships and municipalities, that citizens will not be forced to travel to the oblast center in order to obtain such services, and that the oblast leading bodies themselves will not be obliged to convene frequent oblast conferences and other such events, it becomes evident that the new territorial units are called upon to considerably alleviate the everyday life of the collectives and the individual workers.

Another question submitted for lively discussion is the issue of the centers of the newly established oblasts. It is no secret whatsoever that certain citizens have expressed their disagreement with the selection of certain oblast centers and propose that other, larger cities should be chosen as the headquarters of the oblast leaderships. Actually, the existence of differing opinions is natural and normal, since the citizens of a given inhabited settlement are more familiar with its advantages, which makes their preferences understandable. Certain considerations of "prestige" also interfere in this respect — how is it possible that a certain town which is larger and economically stronger should become just one of the towns and not the capital of the new oblast?

In this context we must definitely stress that the new division of oblasts will by no means deprive any city whatsoever of its socioeconomic, ideological, and cultural achievements. The existing assets achieved by every town in our country will serve as a basis for further, new achievements; the concern that basic funds and resources will henceforth be focused on the oblast center, at the expense of the other towns, is totally unfounded.

There is something even more important that should be added in this respect: Now that the oblast organs have one function — namely, to assist the self-managing municipalities — it is not necessary for the largest town to be the center of the administrative-territorial unit in question. Primary importance is attached to a convenient geographical situation, to the speed and short distance of communications between the municipalities and the oblast. In addition to this, we should not forget that the geographical situation is considered not only from the perspective of land communications, but also from the point of view of the maritime territory. The decision to not choose the largest cities as the centers of certain, given oblasts by no means signifies that this should produce a problematic situation for these cities, or that they are being underestimated, or that their further development will be obstructed. All the more so, since, as was already stated, towns, other than those selected as okrug capitals can and must become centers of certain, given activities pertaining to the entire oblast, as long as they offer the best conditions and traditions for such activities. We cannot fail to recall that the already created institutions, such as headquarters of economic organizations, hospitals, educational institutions, theaters, opera houses, orchestras, and others will continue to function in the places where they are already situated, by expanding the scope of their activities even more so as to encompass a larger territory and a greater population.

We must stress, in particular, the importance of some of our largest okrug cities, which will not be selected as oblast centers. From a historical point of view, as well as from the perspective of the role they are playing in the contemporary socioeconomic and cultural progress of our country, they have achieved great successes and all our country is proud of them. Ruse, Veliko Turnovo, Pleven, Stara Zagora, Blagoevgrad, Vratsa, and Shumen,

as well as many others will continue to be among the leading municipalities, and will continue to develop as powerful economic and cultural centers.

The establishment of the new oblasts will be neither a prompt, nor a smooth process. In this respect, a calm and businesslike approach is required, without haste, but without unnecessary delays. This is how the decision on the establishment of leading bodies, of respective units, and the employment of the cadre potential will be implemented; this is how the new style of leadership will be applied. As we know, the okrug party committees existing to date will continue to carry out their functions until the oblast party conferences are held; the okrug people's councils will continue to carry out their functions until the elections for oblast people's councils take place. Total responsibility for the implementation of political, economic, educational, and organizational tasks on their respective territories will be entrusted to the okrug leading bodies existing to date.

The restructuring process requires that exceptional attention be devoted to the cadres that will be obliged to change their workplaces. No subjectivism whatsoever should be permitted in this connection, no settling of personal accounts, and no lack of principle or neglect of important problems should interfere.

We are engaged in a very important, innovative cause. At this important stage of development the party committees and organizations, the state organs, the social and economic organizations, as well as all their leaders are obliged to wholeheartedly support the process of territorial restructuring. The goals and the essence of restructuring must be widely explained and the questions arising must receive prompt and detailed answers; certain parochial trends must be overcome by strong arguments — all these are the most important tasks of the communists and basic party organizations today.

We have now embarked upon the path of further building socialism in our country in accordance with the model adopted at the BCP Central Committee July plenum. We have embarked upon the path of numerous innovative solutions leading us to higher, new achievements — but let us not forget that in the long run everything depends upon ourselves, upon each individual.

Now that we have established large new administrative-territorial units, namely oblasts, each of us must play his role; we must work conscientiously, and with selfless devotion; we must establish the most favorable conditions for a full and extensive development of people's power, so that self-management in our country may assert itself and produce increasingly tangible results.

Strougal Speaks on Restructuring

AU021403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 87 p 5

[Interview with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal by Pal Eotvos and Tibor Kis: "Interview with Premier Lubomir Strougal on Reorganization in the CSSR and on Hungarian-CSSR Relations" — date and place not given]

[Text] As announced by MTI, in the coming days CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal is to pay a friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. On this occasion Premier Strougal received *Nepszabadsag* correspondents Pal Eotvos and Tibor Kis and answered their questions on the economic and social reorganization underway in the CSSR and on the relations between the two countries.

[Eotvos, Kis] Economic policymakers in the socialist countries as well as the managing organs of the people's economies of the socialist countries are facing new challenges deriving from the shift of these countries to a new phase of intensive development and from the events that are taking place in the world economy. The need to accelerate social and economic development and reorganize the system of economic management is a subject that is also frequently discussed in the CSSR. Please tell us about the causes and the essence of these changes.

[Strougal] Your question refers to the economy and to the maintenance of economic processes. Recognizing the priority of economic development in the events in socialist society, I must stress at the same time that we will not limit the strategy of acceleration only to the economy.

There are requirements, goals, and tasks deriving from the strategic guideline of the coming period, and these goals and tasks affect the entire life of our society. We adopted the fundamental concepts of the reform at the 17th CPCZ Congress and at the subsequent Central Committee meetings. The truth is that a number of questions are still awaiting a decision. The party will gradually provide answers to these questions too.

Our efforts to institute changes are directed by the need to establish a force field — to use a term from physics — leading to the development of society's creative energy and of its purposeful entrepreneurial activity, and to efficient self-management. The further comprehensive democratization of our society is a uniform determining factor and a sort of common denominator of this complex process.

As regards the essence of the social and economic strategy, I would like to mention the fact that — similar to the other socialist countries — we are switching over from decisively extensive to intensive development. Technological and scientific development, as well as our more active participation in the process of a developed international — primarily socialist — division of labor should be the main driving force behind this new intensive development. You have your own experience in this direction, and so you know what I am talking about.

We should implement this shift by means of a thorough and long-term reorganization of the people's economy. In the course of this reorganization, we will have to adjust our production structure to current requirements, and even more to future requirements too. We will have to fundamentally adjust material, and energy needs of production, as well as the proportion and amount of live labor. Compared to the present situation, we will have to considerably improve the way we are adjusting, production's ability to innovate, and the economy's ability to react.

New Enterprise Law [subhead]

We start from the premise that we have to work out a system that makes full use of the possibilities inherent in the enterprises' independent and responsible attitude, and which guarantees that enterprises react flexibly to domestic and foreign economic developments and the changing economic conditions. Therefore, we are considerably increasing the enterprises' independence. We are considerably reducing the direct guidance to enterprises and we are gradually shifting them over to full self-management and self-financing. In measuring and evaluating the enterprises' efficiency we want to apply uniform and generally valid economic regulations. Enterprises will have to make decisions primarily on the basis of domestic and foreign consumer requirements. The government will determine the people's economic plan, the economic criteria, and the means of direct guidance by taking enterprise interests into consideration. The state wants to encourage enterprises to adopt an attitude that will be beneficial for both the enterprise collectives and the entire society.

We are unable to implement our present-day goals by means of our current economic mechanism, because this mechanism emerged and developed under conditions of extensive development. This mechanism was the product and preserver of this extensive development, and was based on direct administrative management and central operational intervention in the activity of the enterprises.

In the new economic management system presently under preparation, the role played by the center will also increase by determining the long-term and far-reaching goals, and by shaping the economic regulations that will affect the activity of the enterprises. The state plan will remain a decisive element of economic management and will even be asserted in a more efficient form because it will have a complex nature, will set out comprehensive goals, and will effectively encourage the enterprises to carry out efficient activity, full of initiatives.

[Eotvos, Kis] The recently published CSSR Draft Law on State Enterprise attracted wide international attention. What justified the reevaluation of the enterprises' legal status? How would, as a result, the state management of the economy and the system of means needed for the implementation of the people's economic plan change? There are debates underway on this document. What are the initial experiences and how is the draft law being received?

[Strougal] On the basis of the analysis prepared by the 17th CPCZ Congress in May 1986, it has become necessary to regulate the enterprises' situation in the framework of uniform legal norms and to change some obsolete principles of the current system of economic management.

The above mentioned analysis initially showed that the current legal regulations enable the guidance over enterprises to make an irrationally large amount of continuous decisions concerning the people's economy, and to interfere daily in the activity of the enterprises, of course, without being adequately qualified and trained for these kind of measures. All this led to sluggishness and bureaucracy in economic guidance. At the same time, all this caused a decrease in accepting responsibility and was followed by the development of an alibi attitude on the part of the enterprises.

The same factors also led to the concrete fact that economic accounting in the CSSR was gradually transferred to the so-called intermediate level of economic guidance. Large-scale, organically — and sometimes only administratively — developed economic units were established, which comprise a number of subordinate enterprises and which generally employ several tens of thousands of workers. The conclusion that the average enterprise size is perhaps the biggest in the CSSR today is, no doubt, of interest. Thus, the direct producers have lost their interest in economic achievements. We consider the need to eliminate, in the course of implementing the tasks of the state plan, the breakdown of various indicators according to enterprises and production units, and to make uniform criteria the means of implementing the state plan as the most important changes required by our economy. However, we have not given up, of course, the possibility to occasionally stipulate concrete tasks to the enterprises; to order, for example, the supply of a certain amount of goods for defense purposes, temporarily limit certain sources of deficit, order the installation of environmental protection devices, and so on. These, however, should be the exception in the relations between central guidance and enterprises. The economic plans are basically formulated by the enterprises themselves.

The eligibility of the enterprise self-management organs and of the economic leaders is a completely new feature of the draft bill concerning the socialist enterprises. It was precisely this new element that prompted us to submit the draft law to general debate.

The debate is underway until the end of October and therefore, it is still impossible to evaluate and analyze the results. As I have already mentioned, the fundamental aim of the draft law is to clearly determine the enterprises' rights and obligations. The efforts of the draft law to open up possibilities for socialist ventures and to curb the bureaucratic interference of the sphere above the enterprises have been well received by the public. At the same time, one can discern a certain lack of clarity and a certain contradiction concerning the proposed position and sphere of influence of the self-management organs, as well as concerning the self-management organs' relations with the enterprise leadership, the trade unions, and the enterprise basic party organizations. I regard these debates as being particularly valuable because they show the workers' far from only formal interest in the reorganization of the economic management system. Besides, the debates can provide a number of good solutions for the final formulation of the new enterprise law.

The Tasks of the Party [subhead]

[Eotvos, Kis] Experiments have been underway at various enterprises in the country ever since the beginning of this year to prepare the implementation of enterprise independence. What is the content of these experiments and what will be the role played by profits and prices, for example?

[Strougal] The main task of the experiments in the current period is to reduce the centrally stipulated indicators, and provide greater independence and responsibility in attaining a more efficient development. A great variety of producer, trade, and service organizations have been gradually joining this experiment since 1 January 1987. The inequality of economic conditions are still hindering the effects of the experiment and the possibilities of evaluation. The complex reorganization of the wholesale and retail prices as of 1 January 1989 will put an end to this inequality. Until then, we cannot talk of an efficient use of value categories like profit, prices, credits, and so on, as required by the basic principles of restructuring the economic mechanism.

We also count on the fact that, concluding the debate on the draft law concerning the socialist enterprises, we will also analyze the new institutions of enterprise independence next year. The experiments already underway will gradually expand, and the experiences will become increasingly possible to reassess.

Goals and Means [subhead]

[Eotvos, Kis] What consequences are expected from the changes in the economic management system and from the planned structural changes? What are the ideas of the CPCZ and the government about solving the expected conflicts? [Strougal] I regard the increasingly widespread and qualitatively higher fulfillment of the people's needs as the major consequence of restructuring. This is our goal. All the basic elements of the process of restructuring, that is, the changes to be implemented in the structure of technological and production bases, the structural reorganization of production, and the simplification of management, are subordinated to this goal.

Of course, if someone has to give up his present position in the production process or in the management hierarchy, this obviously leads to conflict and will be followed, at least temporarily, by a lack of understanding. In the CSSR today, we are trying, above all, to win large strata

of the population for the task of restructuring and to make sure that the individual party organizations are aware of the fundamental all-social goals of the restructuring and refrain from continuously defending branch and local interests. At present, we see in this an important feature of the assertion of the leading role of the party.

Naturally, the elimination of programs that have no prospects and of organizational links that have no use, and the consequences of possible enterprise losses could make the workers feel anxious and worried. Therefore, I would like to stress that the basic principles of restructuring the economic mechanism — in the form approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in December 1986 — stipulate that "no decisions are allowed that are taken at the expense of the workers' justified social security." The measures for the possible retraining and regrouping of workers should be also subordinated to this basic principle. We should also take such cases into consideration to a certain extent.

The initial reorganization of the system of planned economic management will mainly benefit the socialist economy, that is, the economy based on the public ownership of the means of production, and will make it more efficient. Of course, on the basis of rationalism, simplicity, and efficiency, there will be an increase in individual economic activity, too. We have experience of this kind of activity to meet the consumer's needs, as regards services provided by private entrepreneurs and renting shops. Although there will an expansion of this kind of activity, this will not lead to an essential change in the socialist nature of our society.

While we are speaking about services, in the CSSR the production sector played too big a role and services too small a role. There are historical reasons behind this contradiction, but it was later further aggravated by socialist development. Now it is clear that it is only possible to develop the production sector efficiently in a smaller range than hitherto. Therefore, we have to modernize the production sector in a smaller area but technically more rapidly. In addition, we have to halt the state of neglect in the service sector. This sector should be given enough manpower and means of production, new forms of venture should be worked out, and service activities should be given equal rights. This applies mainly to the areas of reconstruction, repairs, and maintenance, as well as to tourism, catering, and commerce. Progress is urged also by the fact that today the budget is forced to subsidize these activities with billions of forints.

Decisions on the development of services exist in our country but this sector is far from being in order. Because of shortages, in settling their little everyday affairs, the population is forced to rely partially on the "grey zone" — as it is known in the CSSR.

The creation of incentives plays a very important role. This could, of course, lead to new conflicts in society because we had earlier reduced this service sector strongly. We are fully aware that the reform will not be a "bed of roses". Therefore, we are carefully watching the problems that might possibly arise in this complex social process and we are doing our utmost to avoid them. This applies not only to the above-mentioned social guarantees but also to avoiding a possible undesirable increase in prices

Summing up all this, I can say that we have to accept these tasks. We will have to put the restructuring process in a starting position within a few years. This is the task of our generation, and if we fail to achieve this, our successors will reproach us for our failure.

[Eotvos, Kis] In a letter a few years ago, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium called party members attention to the spread of certain negative phenomena — unfortunately well known in other forms in Hungary as well, such as, for example, corruption, the private use of state-owned means of production, and so on. How serious is this problem really?

[Strougal] This letter was prepared at the beginning of 1983 and later the CPCZ Congress confirmed this guideline for the struggle to strengthen order and discipline in society. At first, there was no uniform reaction to the letter. People who were unfavorably affected by the letter tried to minimize it and present the whole thing as formalism. They were facing disappointment, however. The party and government leadership cannot be lenient to those who violate socialist morals and the law. Today, we can already say that most of the party organizations and state and public bodies and organizations show considerably more responsibility in dealing with these issues. It is an important development that this letter has become the basis of the citizens' criticism of individuals, and institutions have violated the basic principles of the socialist way of life.

It is particularly important to deal first with the causes of these negative phenomena. To think that these were only inherited from the past and are the remains of a society of exploitation would be a simplification. A role in at least some of these negative phenomena is played by the shortage economy, which enables some people to make dishonest use of their situation — and this applies not only to the areas of trade and services — and to gain extraordinary advantages and income without work. We expect that the new basic principles of economic management will cause these people to lose ground. One of the key goals of the economic reform is to achieve an economic balance, eliminate the shortage of certain products, and eliminate monopolistic situations. Therefore, our struggle against these phenomena is under way on several fronts: we are fighting against these phenomena with political, social, legal, and last, but not least, economic means.

Common Interests [subhead]

[Eotvos, Kis] It clearly transpires from the latest CPCZ Congress documents and from high-level positions that, in implementing its economic goals, the CSSR relies on

the widening of international division of labor and on the development of cooperation primarily within the CEMA. In this respect, where do you see the most opportunities for progress?

[Strougal] Our internal development concepts largely depend on our participation in socialist integration and the international division of labor. Our economy is a relatively wide open one and we will further increase this openness. We carry out 80 percent of our foreign trade with the socialist countries, and thus, the development of cooperation is vital for us in the strictest sense of the word. Therefore, we are taking a serious stand in favor of reorganizing the mechanism of socialist economic integration. Further development should be based on the creation of greater motivation for individual member states in order to improve the efficiency of the common socialist market. It is also necessary to organically unite the international mechanism with the domestic economic management system of individual countries. This could strengthen the interest of individual economic organizations in direct cooperation.

We have a lot of common interests in this area. We are one of the small countries that possess production capacities primarily in the processing industry. We therefore attach great importance to direct contacts in research, development, and between production areas. We are also interested in establishing new forms of cooperation, like joint enterprises.

We believe that, in order to create the necessary direct economic contacts on the socialist foreign market, we have to carry out an urgent fundamental reorganization of financial and currency relations and of the credit system. The basic principles of formulating contractual prices — based on world market prices — should be asserted more consistently, not only in the supply of goods, but also in the services and the construction activities.

We are aware of the fact that the creation of the new forms of international economic mechanism will be gradual. Both the CSSR and Hungary support the activity of perfecting the mechanism of socialist integration, and I think that the joint positions of initiatives could bring considerable advantages for us as well as for the other partner countries too.

The Open Ways for Cooperation [subhead]

[Eotvos, Kis] What is the role of Hungarian-CSSR economic cooperation and exchange of goods in your people's economic development and foreign economic concepts?

[Strougal] The Hungarian People's Republic is one of our most important trading partners among the socialist countries and this position will remain in the current 5-year plan. The mutually balanced exchange of goods between our two countries in the current 5-year plan is to reach the 8.5 billion ruble mark. This is a 20 percent increase compared to the last plan period. This is not a bad achievement. In the CSSR, we very much appreciate the quality of machines and installations imported from Hungary, as well as the quality of Hungarian consumer goods and food.

Our citizens gladly visit Hungary as tourists. They appreciate the beauty and hospitality of your country, and for our part, we also welcome your citizens in the CSSR. We regard tourism as an important element of the standard of living and at the same time a form of deepening the friendship between our peoples. Therefore, together with the Hungarian Government, we are striving to increase this exchange so that it becomes even more advantageous for both countries and serves even more the mutual satisfaction of our citizens.

The long-term program of economic and technical-scientific cooperation up to the year 2,000, signed by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak and MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar in Budapest in 1986, lays the foundations for the future of our mutual economic relations. This is the basis of our cooperation but also the basis for the mutual acquisition of new technologies. This program helps us to maintain, and perhaps even improve, our position among the industrially developed countries of the world.

The construction of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage system for the joint use of the River Danube, for energy production, shipping, and agricultural and forestry purposes is a good example of an important economic cooperation project. We are now working on the possibilities of accelerating this construction project.

Our production cooperation is based on long-term relations of cooperation and specialization. In our opinion, the 27 bilateral cooperation and specialization agreements — which account for 25 percent of the exchange of goods in the current 5-year plan — do not exhaust the possibilities of the economic potential of the CSSR and Hungary. In other words, the road to the further development of socialist integration is open.

Strougal Returns From Visit to Hungary

AU021610 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report]

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has concluded his friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic and has left Budapest for home. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and other official representatives. The ambassadors of the two countries, Ondrej Durej and Bela Kovacs, were also present.

The CSSR premier and his retinue were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier; Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of the interior; and other officials. Janos Hanko, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Pays Visit

LD021052 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 2 sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) — Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias of Uruguay arrived here today on a two-day official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The minister was welcomed at Prague Airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, at whose invitation the visit takes place.

The official visit of the Uruguayan foreign minister to Czechoslovakia takes place within the interest of Czechoslovakia and Uruguay to expand cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Apart from questions of international development, the two countries' foreign ministers will deal with the possibilities of developing political dialogue and contract between their countries and the introduction of higher forms of economic cooperation. A group of Uruguayan businessmen arrives with the minister to hold talks with Czechoslovak foreign trade representatives.

Czechoslovakia and Uruguay established diplomatic relations in 1920 at the level of diplomatic missions. Since 1964 diplomatic contacts have been developed at the level of embassies. Favourable conditions for the revival of mutual contacts and their expansion were created after a new democratic government was installed in Uruguay in 1985. When Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti received Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Maroslav Toman in March 1985, both sides expressed interest in expanding cooperation between their countries. In the same year, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban held talks in Uruguay on trade exchange and the two countries' foreign ministers held talks in New York during the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1986.

Czechoslovakia exports to Uruguay mainly machine tools, machines used in the textile and leather industries, printing machines, pumps and building machines. It imports from Uruguay wool, hides, citrus fruits and sea fish. In the past five years trade exchange between the two countries reached about 15 million dollars annually with Czechoslovak imports considerably exceeding exports. Czechoslovakia has therefore been seeking ways of expanding its exports to Uruguay, mainly in the sphere of building and farm machines and technical assistance.

USSR's Polyakov Holds Talks in Prague

AU021400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Dusan Ulcak, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern and North African Countries Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday. They exchanged views on developments in the Middle East with a view to the growing tension in the Persian Gulf as a result of the increasing U.S. presence. The reception was attended by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Joint Mongolian Friendship Days Greetings

AU021402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Gustav Husak's and Jambyn Batmonh's Letters of Greetings" to the "Days of Friendship of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian Youth," which opened in Nitra, West Slovakia, on 1 September]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, stresses in his letter of greetings that the staging of the first Days of Friendship of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian Youth symbolizes the development of cooperation between the CSSR Socialist Youth Union and the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League, and contributes to the further intensification of fruitful relations between our fraternal parties and states. It provides a major opportunity to get to know each other better, to strike up new friendships, and to gain experience and information on the life and work of friends.

"Your meeting is held at a time," the letter states, "when the socialist countries are setting out on new roads to make better use of the potentials of the socialist system, speed up their socioeconomic development, and further deepen their friendship, alliance, and comprehensive mutual cooperation. The magnitude of the tasks we are setting ourselves is, above all, a challenge to the young generation, on whose creative zeal and commitment we firmly count." In another part of the letter, the highest Czechoslovak representative pays great tribute to the social commitment of young people in implementing the policy of our fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war, and in putting into effect the peace initiatives of the USSR, the CSSR, the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and other socialist countries. "I am convinced that your meeting will provide the participants with unforgettable experiences and lessons, and that it will contribute to further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the youth and the people of the CSSR and the MPR," the letter says in conclusion.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, emphasizes in his letter of greetings the importance of the first Days of Friendship of the Youth of the CSSR and the MPR as an expression of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our peoples and countries. "Our parties and people," the letter goes on to say, "take pride in their youth brought up by the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the older generation; this youth has demonstrated at the most important and responsible posts of socialism in the CSSR and the MPR that it is a worthy continuer of these traditions. We are convinced that the youth of the CSSR and the MPR, which is loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will enhance

combat solidarity among people all over the world and fight for peace, democracy, and social justice."

The highest Mongolian representative further recalls the necessity to mobilize joint efforts in the struggle to put into effect the peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"We are convinced," the letter states in conclusion, "that the Days of Friendship will greatly contribute to the further development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries in the interest of peace and socialism."

Government, Jazz Section Discuss New Group

AU021536 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, Sept 2 (AFP) — The Czechoslovak authorities have held talks with members of the dissident Jazz Section group on replacing it with a new youth cultural organization, dissident sources said here on Wednesday.

"For the time being, all indications are that there is enough good will and common sense on both sides to start satisfying the interests of a large part of the Czechoslovak cultural community, especially the young," a letter by the Jazz Section interim committee said.

The letter was sent to the Ministry of Culture, with whose delegate the Jazz Section's interim committee has been negotiating secretly for the past four months, the sources said.

The new organization, which has been proposed by the Jazz Section, would be modeled on that group, the sources said.

The committee recalled, however, that only a year ago seven Jazz Section leaders were charged with undertaking illegal commercial activities.

Jazz Section President Karel Srp, who was given a 16-month jail term, is still in prison, and another four section leaders are on parole.

Fischer Toasts Uruguay's Foreign Minister
AU021924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 87 p 6

[Toast given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a dinner for his Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias on 31 August in East Berlin: "Peace Must Be Preserved and Strengthened Through Cooperation"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

It is a great pleasure for me to cordially welcome you, Mr Minister, and your entourage once more.

Your first visit as foreign minister to the GDR is an important step toward deepening the relations between our two states, as our talks have shown.

We, your hosts, are pleased about Uruguay's interest in continuing the political dialogue, which has been conducted for quite some time between both states' representatives.

Dear colleague, this is also in line with the desire of the GDR Government. In the nuclear and space age in particular, dialogue is irreplaceable, since the peoples of the world have only the alternative of either perishing together or surviving together, the latter being sensible and the only morally acceptable way. All forces of reason and realism must unite for this. It is good — and our exchange of ideas has reconfirmed this — that both states are making their contributions to safeguarding peace as the focal point of their bilateral cooperation. This is a stable basis for relations — free of any fluctuations due to economic developments.

The May summit of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin once again fundamentally underlined the questions that concern everyone:

A war, be it conducted by nuclear or conventional weapons, must be prevented under any circumstance. The only possible path toward this is disarmament, in which every type of weapon and control must be included.

Peace cannot be based on ever increasing and ever more terrible weapons, or on deterrence. Peace must be achieved, preserved, and trustingly strengthened through international cooperation.

The conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium range missiles is moving to within grasping distance. This would be the first act — it must be so — of a real reduction in nuclear weapons, an event of world historical importance. Not only in Europe, the region with the densest concentration of weapons and troops of every type, but also worldwide, this would create a more favorable atmosphere for the solution of other vitally important questions.

The opportunity is considerable, and just as considerable is the responsibility of all those concerned with peace to utilize it without reservation. For the GDR such a policy is a constitutional obligation, because its constitution says: "The GDR is working for security and cooperation in Europe, for a stable peace order in the world, and for general disarmament."

Thus, the GDR — situated on the dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions in the world — has made it the basic principle of its policy to help ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

The Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact states demonstrated that today peace, and only peace, emanates from Berlin, which during its 750-year history has often been stained by war, capture, and suppression by foreign peoples. This is also in line with the joint proposals submitted by the socialist German state and the CSSR to establish a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in Central Europe.

The GDR, together with its allies, emphatically stresses its conviction that there is an inseparable connection between the problems of developing and strengthening peace, international security, including economic security, and worldwide disarmament. For this reason, we consider it urgently necessary to establish a comprehensive system of peace and international security.

In such a system an enormous amount of financial means, which today are used for the arms build-up, could be freed to eliminate underdevelopment. It is simply not credible to say and do something else.

There is no doubt that the international situation is extraordinarily complicated today. But we are convinced that the numerous problems which the world faces today can be solved with a new approach and the necessary far-sightedness.

Mr Minister: In our talks you pointed out that Uruguay has attained a respected place in the community of peoples because of its active policy in solving international and regional problems.

Your country made a decisive contribution to working out the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the signing of which established the world's first nuclear-free zone 20 years ago. Last year this step was supplemented by the decision of the 41st UN plenary session to declare the southern Atlantic a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation. In this initiative, too, your country played a decisive role as co-author.

We also appreciate Uruguay's commitment to solving the critical situation in Central America, which also fills us with great concern. There is no doubt: Regional conflicts have a negative influence on the already dangerously escalated international situation. It is the legitimate right and, at the same time, the political duty of every state with an interest in detente to work for the elimination of such conflicts in line with the principles of international law. We see the Latin American states' interest in a political solution of this conflict situation reflected in the steadfast work of the Contadora and Support Group.

The GDR immediately welcomed the recent signing of the document on the "Procedure for the Establishment of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America" by the presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

A peaceful solution to the conflicts is possible if all sides bear responsibility in and for Central America, adhere to the norms of international law, and strictly respect the principles of sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and non interference in internal affairs.

Ladies and gentlemen: Diplomatic relations were established between the GDR and Uruguay 15 years ago.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that over the past few years in particular the bilateral cooperation between our states has developed well. Your visit, Mr Minister, provides this cooperation with new, valuable stimuli. The manifold meetings of representatives from both countries at various levels and the atmosphere of sincerity, mutual respect, and trust bear witness to the vital interest of our states and peoples in continuing fruitful cooperation. Our talks, like the agreements we intend to conclude, serve this purpose.

I am sure that they will give further, visible impetus to the friendly and trusting relations between our two states.

Distinguished guests, I now ask you to raise your glasses and drink with me to

— the preservation and safeguarding of peace in the world; — the friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Uruguay; — the minister's personal health; — and the health of you all, dear guests!

SED-SPD Document on Ideologies, Security

AU021326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 87 p 3

[Document of the GDR Academy of Social Sciences and the SPD Basic Values Commission, published on 27 August in East Berlin and Bonn under the headline: "Academy of Social Sciences Attached to the SED Central Committee; SPD Basic Values Commission: The Battle of Ideologies and Joint Security"]

[Text] I. Peace Preservation Through Joint Security

1. Our new situation in terms of world history lies in the fact that mankind can now only survive together or perish together. Such an alternative is historically unprecedented. It calls for political thinking that is also historically unprecedented; a new approach to international affairs, particularly to the preservation of peace. In the nuclear age, war must not be a policy instrument. Between nuclear-armed alliances, it would be the end of all policy, the destruction of all purpose. Peace preservation has become the basic condition for all responsible policy.

This is contradicted by all policies that are aimed at the escalation of the arms race, confrontation, the striving for military superiority, invulnerability and global hegemony. They would increase international tensions and further raise the dangers to world peace. The necessity of the hour is a change in international relations, a policy of the joint safeguarding of peace, dialogue and disarmament, compromise, balance of interests, cooperation, and reactivation of the process of detente. It must be implemented in the face of all forces that still believe they can attain security through a continual stockpiling of new weapons of mass destruction. A change in international development of this nature is however not merely necessary, it is also possible.

— Peace, an end to the arms race and detente lie in the interests of both systems, all states and all peoples, all of humanity.

— Over and above social, political, ideological, and philosophical differences and contradictions, the circle of people, organizations, parties, governments, and states that are actively working for this is growing and its influence is becoming increasingly noticeable.

In East and West, more and more people recognize:

Peace and security in the nuclear age cannot be attained by increasing numbers and increasing the sophistication of military means, but on a lasting basis only through political action. It is not the quality of weapons, but the quality of policy that determines security and stability in the world. To help that awareness gain ground and translate it into practical policy calls for the commitment of all people.

2. Today peace can no longer be attained with one against the other, but only agreed with one another. Joint and equal security for all must therefore be organized. This calls for each side to consider and respect the legitimate security interests of the other side. Only in this way can dialogue, arms control negotiations, and concrete peace and disarmament initiatives make progress. In this each side must grant the other the same measure of security that it claims for itself.

An effective and lasting system of international security must not merely encompass the military, but also the political, economic, and humanitarian spheres. For disarmament, dialogue and confidence-building, the establishment of a just economic order and a joint approach to global problems, and international cooperation for overcoming hunger are promoted in interaction with each other.

The concepts of peaceful coexistence and joint security are today based on this knowledge to an equal degree.

3. Political thought and action in international relations, which is appropriate for the new type of threat to mankind must, above all, be marked by the fact that:

— banning the dangers of nuclear war; — safeguarding life and guaranteeing a dignified existence for all; — the

maintenance of the biosphere and overcoming the ecological crisis; — combating hunger, the reduction of debt and economic need in the developing countries are all understood and recognized as a joint task for humanity, which must be tackled jointly in the joint interests of all people.

The aim of such political thinking and action is a stable and lasting order of peace in Europe and in the world which excludes war as a political means, prevents the use of military force — until its methods are removed, peacefully settles conflicts between states on the basis of agreed procedures, and respects and recognizes every nation's right to self-determination. Military doctrines having exclusively defensive and nonaggressive aims would serve this aim.

The above formulated aim entails a form of conflict between the two social systems which is characterized by peaceful competion, non-violent argument about all political and ideological differences, as well as cooperation for mutual benefit and advantage. In this, both systems — in spite of their fundamental socioeconomic, political, and ideological differences — have to learn to live and get along with one another.

This requires from both sides:

— predictability, openness, and restraint in the selection of methods,

— the ability for dialogue, for confidence-building, for consensus, for the removal of mistrust and fears of being threatened, as well as for partnership in joint tasks.

At present, the most important task is to stop the dynamic of more arms and introduce a dynamic of disarmament.

II. Peaceful Competition Between the Social Systems

1. The relations between the two systems are characterized not only by joint, parallel or similar, but also above all by opposing interests. The side-by-side existence and the conflict between qualitatively different and opposing socioeconomic and political systems is an essential characteristic of international relations.

But the argument about which is the better system can only be carried out if peace is secure and history continues.

2. Hence, the conflict between the social systems is now to be conducted only, and exclusively, in the form of peaceful competition, and thus in a manner free of force. Each one of the two systems may only demonstrate the advantages claimed by it by means of example, thus convincing people within and beyond its borders.

The competition between the social and political systems should be conducted around the issue of which one of the two systems makes the most effective contribution toward the solution of the overall questions for mankind, and which one offers the most favorable social conditions for the development of humanity, which one gives people the better chance to implement their interests and rights, and of putting their values and ideals into practice.

3. Above all, it is a question of the contribution of the social system concerned toward the securing of peace, toward the surmounting of environmental dangers, toward the development of the Third World countries.

This includes:

— social mastery of scientific-technological progress; — the development of a democracy which is alive, the realization and further development of human rights insofar as they are reciprocally determined by social, political and personal (individual) rights; — shaping of the relationship between economy and ecology, and between man and nature, in a way that is also responsible to subsequent generations.

4. Competition and cooperation between the social systems are not merely not excluded, but actually form a unity, even if it is one that is often contradictory.

Cooperation on the basis of equal rights between East and West to mutual advantage promotes the necessary change in international relations, and serves detente in Europe. This is attested not least by the experiences of the period of detente during the seventies. Progress in detente, furthermore, also enhances the possibilities of cooperation between the states in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and humanitarian spheres. The two social systems need this cooperation, because the interweaving of the world economy is progressing, the development of the productive forces is bursting out beyond the national framework, and global problems are coming to a head.

Cooperation between systems and states is thus becoming a precondition for the development of national economies and of the world economy, for the gradual solution of the global problems of mankind, for the surmounting of poverty and underdevelopment in the world, for exchange in the spheres of culture and information, and, in short, for the development of human civilization. We desire a Europe of friendly cooperation, of trust and good-neighborliness. The deepening of the entire CSCE process forms an important foundation for this, today as well. The two German states are called upon, in accordance with their historical obligation and political-geographical situation, to deliver their contributions.

5. Today there is no longer any reasonable alternative to an active policy of securing peace by means of disarmament and of peaceful competition between the opposing systems. Despite this such a policy runs into serious obstacles. Such a policy of competition and cooperation emerges from the opposing social structures and principles in the two systems. The competition between the systems, if it proceeds with the diminution of arms, may promote and accelerate social progress in the two systems.

III. Need for A Culture of Political Discourse and Dialogue

We, German Communists and Social Democrats, agree that peace in our time can no longer be attained one against another, but only agreed and organized with each other. This gives rise to new common ground in the peace struggle. Social Democrats and Communists feel a commitment to the humanist legacy of Europe. Both lay claim to continuing that legacy, to being committed to the interests of the working man, and to implementing democracy and human rights. They have, however, lived in bitter battle for 7 decades over how this is to take place. This battle is intensified by the fact that the two sides often attach a different meaning to the same concepts.

The Social Democrats regard themselves as part of Western democracy. For them, a pluralistic democracy and its numerous forms of separation of powers and checks on rule is the binding framework, which is defended with sacrifice if necessary. Within this pluralistic democracy they want to realize their ideas about democratic socialism.

For Marxist-Leninists, the essence of democracy as a form of exercise of power is characterized by the prevailing ownership of the means of production and related political power. The transfer of the most important means of production to common ownership and the political power of the working class in alliance with other working people is therefore the basis of their comprehensive democratic rights. They understand democracy above all as real participation by the working people in the management and shaping of the economy and society and their control over it.

For Social Democrats, human rights have absolute value and must be protected and implemented in ever new ways against all forms of economic and state rule. They are, in the form of basic rights, a yardstick and goal of state behavior. On those basic rights and the fundamental values of democratic socialism, they base their policy of socially secure conditions and equal living and educational opportunities.

Marxist-Leninists lay claim to having created the socioeconomic foundations for the free development of man through social ownership and the accompanying political power relationships. In their view, social security, full employment, social justice, and real educational oportunities for all are indispensible foundations for democracy and the development of all human rights. They insist that the implementation of human rights is linked to the further development of their socioeconomic system.

For Social Democrats a lively exiting pluralism, unrestricted as possible in culture, science, art, and the shaping of political opinion, is an indispensible expression of freedom but also a precondition and, at the same time, result of a democracy in the service of the development of man.

Marxist-Leninists are guided by the belief that socialist society as they see it is in a position to indivisibly link scientific-technical progress with social progress so that man remains the focus and is not relegated to the sidelines of events; so that the creativity of all people, their resourcefulness and inspiration calls for and promotes the implementation of their wideranging interests and needs.

The battle about these fundamental questions will continue, as will the remarks about theory and practice not coinciding in the case of one or other of the sides. The battle about such contradictory basic positions can be ended neither through compromise formulas nor through appeals expressing desire for peace. Neither would it serve anyone if the contradictions were glossed over. However, the battle over basic positions can become part of a productive competition between the systems if it is conducted in such a manner that Communists and Social Democrats respect each other's fundamental decisions, do not portray each other as the enemy, do not cast suspicion on the other's motives, do not deliberately distort their beliefs or slander their representatives.

Both sides will have to allow themselves to be judged by their achievements and successes, their shortcomings and failures. Communists are firmly convinced that their socialism will develop, more comprehensively than a capitalist society — full employment; social security for all; participation of the working people in the preparation, decisions, and control of state, economic, and social affairs; the linking 7 scientific-technical progress with social progress, education, and a secure future for young people. Social Democrats insist without disregarding the dangers of the capitalist economy, that free, unhindered discussion, the competition of ideas and formulation of solutions is best able to find proper answers to pressing new questions, to place new technological possibilities in the service of a higher quality of living, mobilize counterforces against the misuse of economic power, prepare majorities for necessary changes, and advance the democratization of society. Since the Social Democrats help to sustain the constitutional consensus of Western democracy, even if they can never assume responsibility for other competing forces, they speak for Western democracy in many questions. However, it would be welcomed if other political forces were to take part in the controversial dialogue on the systems in a similar manner.

IV. Starting Point for a Culture of Political Debate.

We are therefore in agreement that:

— peace is the basic precondition for realizing our respective values and principles; — that cooperation for the preservation of peace neither calls for nor makes it appear sensible to deny these values. There are, therefore, questions about which we are agreed; others, about which we will have to continue arguing. We will have to live with the tension of consensus and disagreement.

What does this mean for the form and content of the disagreement?

1. Both sides have to be prepared for a long period during which they will have to exist side by side and live with one another. Neither side must deny the other side the right to exist. It should not be our hope that one system removes the other system. It should be that both systems are capable of reform and that the competition between the systems strengthens the will to reform on both sides. Therefore, coexistence and joint security are not under a time limit.

2. Both systems have to consider one another capable of peace. The concept of peaceful coexistence between systems with differing social orders, which is the concept held in the East, and the concept of joint security outlined in the West, above all by the Social Democrats, both entail, insofar as they are seriously intended and consistent, in principle the capability for peace by the other side. Both concepts would be theoretically meaningless and could not be implemented in the long term if they included the assumption in principle of hostile intentions by the other side on the basis of its ideology or structures of interest. Therefore, both sides must assume an authentic interest in the preservation of peace in a nuclear world — despite the occurrence of peace-endangering conflicts — if there is to be a successful peace policy.

3. Both systems must strive to avoid being perceived by the respective other side as intent on expansion, indeed, violent expansion.

There was, and is, a fear by both systems that either system, in view of its interest structure and the respective ruling ideologies, is intent on expanding its sphere of influence and control. In the West there is a fear that the Marxist-Leninist thesis of a world revolutionary process leads to the export of revolutions and to the justification of Soviet claims to power. Under Marxism-Leninism the corresponding fear is based on the Marxist analysis of the nature of capitalist production of goods, on works of Lenin about the nature of the monopolies, and on the perception and interpretation of the dominant anti-communist strategy and policy of the present.

Therefore, such fears must also be dismantled in the process which leads to joint security. Both sides must make an effort in this direction, even if they see themselves as being misunderstood because of such fears.

4. Although treaties, agreements and institutions are necessary for a process of jointly safeguarding peace, they are not sufficient on their own. The SED and the SPD call for the development of a culture of argument and combative dialogue. This culture of political arguement has to:

— rest on a realistic analysis of the opportunities open to both sides; — clearly express the socio-political differences; — not transfer them to the relations between states; — exclude force or war as a means of solving conflicts, and overcome rigid confrontation; — serve peace which seeks to achieve the peaceful settlement of conflicts internationally.

Such a culture requires that both sides develop acceptable norms for dealing with one another that are easy to manage and which allow both sides equally to make use of their fundamental values. This political culture will arise if declarations of intent turn into action and there is gradual growth of a new way of everyday dealings with each other.

5. It has to become the norm that we act, negotiate, and cooperate together, while at the same time being able to express open and clear criticism where in our view the will to peace, the readiness for understanding, human rights, and democracy are being breached in the opposite sphere. Cooperation, competition, and disagreement have to become equally acceptable forms of dealing with each other.

6. Relations between states must not be determined only by the juxtaposition of argument, competition, and cooperation. Competition within cooperation is also necessary. The fundamental interests of mankind include not only peace but also the preservation of the biosphere and overcoming hunger and poverty in the Third world. This calls for comprehensive cooperation between East and West. Such cooperation includes competition for the most fruitful contributions from each system as among the great tasks of mankind. Competition within cooperation would benefit all people.

V. Ground Rules for A Culture Of Political Argument.

A culture of political argument which safeguards peace — indeed, should serve peace — can only be described in its basic norms and rules. In political practice such rules have to be enlivened through appropriate action by the states of differing social orders and differing social and political forces. That will succeed in the degree to which they show their ability to learn. Political realism will have to arm itself against impatience. Despite this, a number of rules can be formulated:

1. Social systems are not static. They change and develop from country to country in a differentiated manner and on their individual foundations. They repeatedly face new tasks which they cannot manage without change, development, and reform. Competition between systems can intensify such changes. Thus the future image of the social orders will be significantly different from today's. Both social systems have to allow a capacity for development and reform.

2. No-one is allowed to claim the right to clear criticism and polemical representation without allowing the same in equal measure to the party being criticized. The "Sovereign equality," which the CSCE Final Act speaks of, also relates to the intellectual conflict within the framework of the concept of detente. Criticism and cooperation must not exclude one another.

3. Criticism of the other system's social conditions should rest on verifiable facts. It should also be supported by an attempt in the first instance to enter into the logic of the other side; not, of course, always to agree with its intentions, but to understand the reasons for its actions. Those who make this effort will go beyond aggressive polemics.

4. A realistic and differentiated analysis and representation of the other side, instead of propagating sweeping enemy images and rousing fears of a threat, is decisive for a new culture of political argument. Everything has to be avoided which makes the other side appear aggressive in principle or incapable of peace.

This readiness for peace will become all the more credible as both sides make more effort to avoid or to end local conflicts, and to avoid promoting them, either directly or indirectly.

5. Ideological dispute is to be carried out in such a way that interference in the internal affairs of other states is avoided. Criticism, even if it is sharply formulated, should not be rejected as an "interference in the internal affairs" of the other side. In any case, here the principle of sovereign equality also applies in that neither side must make practical use of what it is not prepared to grant to the other side.

6. Open discussions about the competition between the systems, their successes and failings, advantages and disadvantages, has to be possible within each system. Real competition presupposes that this discussion is promoted and has practical results. Only in this way is it possible that a public comparison of the balance sheets of the practice and experiences of both systems can be drawn up, in order that failures can be rejected, successes retained, and in given cases taken over and developed further.

7. Comprehensive information available to citizens in East and West receive increasing importance in the process of safeguarding peace and competition between systems. To this end the states in both systems must, in accordance with the CSCE Final Act, ease the distribution on their territory of regular and irregular newspapers and printed publications from the other participating states.

8. Dialogue between all social organizations, institutions, forces, and persons on both sides gains increasing importance for safeguarding peace and competition between systesm. This also includes visits and reciprocal visits, participation in seminars, scientific, cultural, and political events transcending the system's borders.

VI. New Thinking, New Action.

Joint security cannot be achieved if ideological differences are dealt with in ways which endanger or poison relations between states, or which make the conflict between powers appear as an irreconcilable and unavoidable struggle between good and evil. Joint security involves not making attempts to interfere directly in the practical policies of other states, but making peaceful competition between the systems, competition which keeps to the framework of jointly worked out rules, and which includes a culture of political argument and finally combative dialogue.

This accords with the policy professed by the SPD and the SED for safeguarding peace.

Berlin/Bonn, 27 August 1987.

SED, SPD Politicians Discuss Joint Document

LD020923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2014 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) — The SED and SPD politicians in overall charge of drafting the document "The Battle of Ideologies and Joint Security" exchanged views on the content and importance of the document on Tuesday evening in a live transmission on GDR television. In the television discussion, Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences in the Central Committee; Prof Dr Rolf Reissig of the academy, Dr Erhard Eppler, SPD presidium member and chairman of the Commission on Fundamental Values; and Dr Thomas Meyer, member of the commission, agreed that the document has given a joint, sensible response to pressing questions of the present-day.

Communists and social democrats have for the first time jointly given their opinion on basic issues of war and peace, so that the document can be described as historic, said Prof Reinhold. Proceeding from common, and therefore also new, positions in the struggle for peace, they considered how the battle of ideologies can be conducted in such a way as to promote peace.

Dr Eppler said they had tried to formulate jointly the different ideologies of the two parties, without giving them up. He described this as a huge challenge to each of the two social systems to demonstrate in competititon what each can contribute to the solution of questions facing mankind.

A further topic of discussion was the demand contained in the document for mutual respect for the systems' capacity for peace and reform. In this connection, Dr Eppler opposed attempts to deny the other side's right to exist, and Prof Reinhold pointed out that without recognition of the capacity for peace of the other system, negotiations on nuclear disarmament or discussion of the military doctrines between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would be illusory.

The differences should be expressed only in peaceful competition about the internal values of the systems and not through hegemony and destabilization of the other side, Prof Reissig added. In Dr Meyer's opinion, the document represents a taking stock, while at the same

time formulating tasks and norms. Prof Reinhold pointed out that the number of problems to be mastered continues to grow. They include, not only the question of peace, but also overcoming underdevelopment, and environmental and energy questions. As the two systems approach these questions quite differently, he in no way sees tendencies toward convergence.

Dr Eppler said that it is an urgent joint task to help overcome underdevelopment. The social scientists of the SPD and the SED will continue their discussions of this topic in the fall.

The participants in the discussion noted that the document precisely set out the different ideological points of view. There are, however, more important things than arguing, he said, and peace is one of them.

In response to a question by the chairman of the discussion, Prof Reinhold reaffirmed that in the elaboration of the document neither of the two sides had given up positions. It is rather a case of them reaching common positions — namely on the peace issue — which the two sides did not hold 10 years ago. According to Dr Eppler, the mutual recognition of the capacity of the systems for reform also include recognition of their need for reform. Prof Reinhold pointed out that for socialism this means nothing other than a continuous process of far-reaching changes which is characteristic of the further shaping of developed socialist society. On the other hand, the struggle of the working class under capitalism has also always included the striving for reforms to improve their social position.

Dr Meyer summed up by saying that the document also creates great hopes for the future. Prof Reissig took up this thought, saying that the most important objective of the two parties in drafting the document is to set in motion new peace policy activities.

Honecker Meets Mozambican Defense Minister
AU021512 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — On Monday [31 August] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and of the GDR National Defense Council, received the military delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique currently staying in the GDR. It is led by Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee house, Army General Chipande conveyed greetings from Joaquim Chissano, president of the Frelimo party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which were cordially returned by Erich Honecker.

The Mozambican defense minister reported on the struggle by his people and the popular liberation forces in defense of their revolutionary achievements against the armed bands supported by South Africa. The latest massacres have demonstrated to world public opinion that the Mozambique National Resistance gangs are continuing their undeclared war against the Mozambican people with extreme brutality.

The guest expressed gratitude for the GDR's solidarity and aid, especially in the training of cadres, who are urgently required for the further building of his country. The working people and soldiers are successfully implementing the 11th SED Congress decisions aimed at the welfare of the people and at the safeguarding of peace. Their work reflects the firm willingness to strengthen socialism and to thus make peace more secure, said Chipande.

Erich Honecker referred to the close relations between the two countries' peoples, which are steadily developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Southern Africa is one of the most volatile regions in the world. The GDR fully agrees with the assessment of Mozambique and the other Frontline States that the apartheid regime is the main obstacle to the peaceful development of the independent states in southern Africa and the source of great danger to security and world peace.

The GDR follows Mozambique's struggle in complete sympathy. The Frontline States and the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia are uniting more and more closely against apartheid and for repulsing the policy of destabilization and aggression pursued by South Africa and its imperialist allies. As in the past, the GDR will continue to stand firmly, with solidarity, at the side of the Mozambican people, the other Frontline States, the African National Congress, and the South West African People's Organization, the SED Central Committee general secretary assured.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the results and experiences of the SED and the GDR people in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. During the talk, the two sides described the defense of peace in Europe and in Africa as the most important task at present. In this connection, Army General Chipande welcomed the decisions adopted at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee. Like all of mankind, his country supports the ending of the arms race. It demands that space and the world's oceans be put in the service of progress and not turned into regions of military deployment.

The meeting was attended by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minster of national defense; Wolfgang Herger, head of the Security Department of the SED Central Committee; and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff. Also present was Julio Goncalo Braga, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the GDR.

Honecker Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

AU021425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution of 1 September:

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the revolution of 1 September, I convey to you and the friendly Libyan people cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR people.

The GDR people follow with interest and respect the efforts of the Libyan people to consolidate their political independence and to defend their sovereignty.

Let me express the conviction that the friendly and mutually beneficial relations between our countries will continue to develop successfully and will thus contribute to banishing the danger of mankind's nuclear self-destruction forever and to strengthening peace.

Please accept my best wishes for good health and creative energy in your responsible work.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion, Erich Honecker sent congratulations to Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent congratulations to 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Herrmann Speaks at FDJ Officials' Course

AU021514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — On Monday [31 August], at the beginning of a training course for secretaries for agitation and propaganda of the FDJ bezirk and kreis leadershps, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke at the "Karl Liebknecht" Party School in Kleinmachnow. Cordially welcomed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Joachim Herrmann encouraged the FDJ functionaries to work — within the "11th SED Congress FDJ Assignment" — everywhere for an offensive of the ideas of peace and socialism. The GDR's economic and social development proves that with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and Erich Honecker's speech before the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships of 6 February 1987, we have the key to solve the current main questions, Herrmann said. Joachim Herrmann paid tribute to the working people's achievements, in particular to those of the young generation, in the daily struggle to fulfill the 1987 national economic plan. Special thanks go to all those who are struggling under difficult conditions with great personal commitment for a harvest low in losses. During the forum, Joachim Herrmann discussed with the participants in the course questions of the SED's topical domestic and foreign policy.

Peace Council Letter to Honecker

AU030846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 87 p 5

[Letter from the participants in the session of the GDR Peace Council on 31 August in East Berlin to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] Esteemed Mr State Council Chairman, dear friend Erich Honecker:

On the eve of World Peace Day we, as the representatives of our republic's peace movement, discussed our next tasks in the capital city of Berlin.

Our republic's peace movement unites workers and researchers, peasants and doctors, communists and liberals, trade unionists and believers of many religions, women and young people, artists and athletes, representatives of the parties, mass organizations, and media — in short: a cross section of our people.

Let us express our deep satisfaction with the way you have made the desire of all our fellow-citizens for a lasting peace the guideline of our country's state policy, and have been tirelessly and imaginatively using all your authority and convincing power for peaceful coexistence and disarmament, for a policy of dialogue and cooperation, for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in order to save mankind from a nuclear inferno.

It makes us proud to read what the congratulations on your 75th birthday from all over the world say and what has been repeatedly confirmed by our meetings with the peace forces of all continents:

Our GDR occupies — thanks to your work — a respected place among nations because it extends its hand peacefully to all peoples and states; because the oath at our foundation became a constitutional assignment and an issue of everyday policy, that is, to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil; and because at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states we are proving with our own initiatives how seriously we take this duty.

We are aware of the fact that the path to a lasting peace requires a deep breath. How long has our struggle for peace already taken?! Therefore, our satisfaction is all the more understandable since today only a few steps separate us from the start of nuclear disarmament. With a double-zero solution, two categories of terrible weapons of mass destruction can be eliminated from our planet. Therefore, we will let no one spoil this historic chance.

We do not overlook the great quantity of weapons that remain in existence even after that. But we also see that, in view of the danger of an totally destructive nuclear war and the absolute logic of our disarmament proposals, a worldwide change in thinking has begun. The insight is growing that we must learn to live together regardless of all political, socioeconomic, and ideological difference so that we will not perish in conflict.

Of course, we know that without the pressure exerted by the masses, without the mobilization of all social movements for peace, and without more and more states and groups of states working against the danger of nuclear war, those running amuck in the arms race cannot be stopped. Therefore, we adhere to the phrase you coined: "Now more than ever before!"

Over the next few days we will carry out the "Olof Palme Peace March for a Nuclear-Free Corridor" as the first joint action of peace forces from the GDR, the CSSR, the FRG, Sweden, and Austria, along the geographic line of the nuclear-free corridor proposed by the GDR and CSSR Governments. We know that this idea of the late Swedish prime minister, which you have taken up and developed further in such a constructive way, is becoming more and more important today in connection with other disarmament initiatives.

The knowledge of millions of our citizens, expressed in the slogan "My workplace — my combat station for peace," is again demonstrated in the maximum-performance shifts on the occasion of World Peace Day and in the efforts to make them permanent achievements in order to increase the importance of our peace state even further.

We will follow with great attention your official visit to the FRG. We all hope that it will give effective stimuli for the safeguarding of peace and fruitful cooperation in the heart of Europe. Therefore, all our good wishes go with you.

Rest assured that the GDR peace movement will continue — firmly trusting in and closely linked with the leadership of our socialist state and its peace course — with all its strength and commitment to make a contribution to the noble mission of safeguarding a peaceful future for today's and all future generations.

We wish you, highly esteemed friend Erich Honecker, new successes, good health, and constant well-being in your future work for the benefit of peace and socialism.

Session of the GDR Peace Council 31 August 1987 in the capital city of Berlin

Swine Fever Outbreak in Jueterbog

AU021513 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) — Swine fever has broken out among feeding pigs of the Langenlipsdorf inter-enterprise installation in Jueterbog Kreis. All necessary measures to combat the disease have been initiated.

Nemeth, Marjai Return From Sofia CEMA Talks
LD022120 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) — The party delegation which attended the Sofia consultation of the CC secretaries in charge of economic policy issues of the communist and workers' parties of the CMEA countries under the leadership of Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, returned to Hungary on Wednesday. The delegation included Jozsef Marjai, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Nyers, deputy head of department at the CC.

World Bank Signs Industrial Loan Agreement
AU021522 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Representatives of the World Bank and Hungary signed an agreement in Washington on 31 August, according to which the International Reconstruction and Development Bank will provide the Hungarian National Bank a loan of $150 million for purposes connected with reorganizing the industrial structure in Hungary.

The loan will facilitate the continuation of the first industrial restructuring program begun in the middle of 1986.

Invitations for tenders will be published in the near future, which will inform the enterprises about the conditions for the loans.

Daily Views Nationalists' Baltic Protest
AU021922 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 87 p 10

[Article by Correspondent Laszlo L. Lengyel: "Soviet Union — The Baltic Countries and Nationalism"]

[Text] On 23 August 1987 there were nationalist demonstrations in the capitals of all three Baltic Soviet republics.

The Soviet press informed readers openly and in detail about the exact series of events that occurred in Riga, Tallin, and Vilnius on 23 August. According to the press reports, several hundreds of people gathered in the center of the capital of each country and some of them chanted nationalist and anti-Soviet slogans. The demonstrations were peaceful and the authorities took a stand only against people who behaved in a disorderly way and who chanted anti-Soviet slogans. According to the reports, they numbered a couple of dozen at the most, and the other participants in the demonstrations joined the crowd more from curiosity.

Soviet newspapers drew attention to the fact that these demonstrations had been prepared by a Western propaganda campaign of several weeks in which the Voice of America played the major role. The propaganda campaign set the time of the demonstration, the site of the gathering, and even the slogans well in advance. The concrete organization of the demonstration was carried out by Baltic emigre circles, and by various opposition groups — among them the Helsinki'86 movement — as well as persons who had already been convicted for anti-Soviet activity.

The occasion for the action was the anniversary of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, signed on 23 August 1939. By distorting its contents, the organizers of the campaign presented the pact as some sort of distribution of interest spheres between Moscow and Berlin, and which, according to two secret protocols attached to the pact, allegedly enabled the Soviet Union to annex the Baltic Republics.

We can evaluate the reality of the Western positions by making a short review of the history of the Baltic countries. Among Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the first two countries were occupied in the 12th and the 13th centuries by the Teutonic Order and then came under Swedish jurisdiction. In 1721, following the Russian-Swedish war, these countries became part of Russia. As the last pagan state in Europe, Lithuania accepted Christianity only in 1387 and, beginning with that date and forming a union with Poland, it was one of the important powers in Europe. With the collapse of the Polish state, however, Lithuania became part of the Russian Empire at the end of the 18th century. In 1917 Soviet power was created on the territory of all three Baltic countries, but the advance of the forces of intervention defeated the revolutionary movements in 1918-1919, and independent, bourgeois Estonia and Latvia, as well as Lithuania were established along the frontiers of Soviet Russia. Following a short parliamentary period, a right-wing dictatorship came to power in all three countries, finished the progressive forces off, and conducted an extremist anti-Soviet and nationalist policy.

Following Nazi Germany's attack on Poland, however, the anticommunist Baltic states asked for and received help from the Soviet Union. In the spirit of the mutual assistance agreement signed in October 1939, Soviet troops entered the three countries to defend them from attack. In the summer of 1940, popular front governments were established in Estonia and Latvia, as well as in Lithuania, and they asked to join the Soviet Union, a request granted in August the same year. A few days prior to the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union on 14 June 1941, Soviet security authorities interned the fascist sympathizers and their families. (At the time, as *Komsomolskaya Pravda* writes, many innocent people were carried off from the Baltic states, and certain elements are still making use of the tragic mistakes committed at the time to incite people to nationalism.) Following the Nazi aggression, the Baltic republics were again liberated in 1944-1945.

The overall population of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania today exceeds 7 million. The development level of the three Baltic republics and their populations' standard of living are higher than the Soviet average. In addition to

the inherited state of economic development, this can be explained by the quick development taking place in these republics in the past 4 decades. In spite of the undeniable achievements, certain extremist nationalist phenomena have again emerged in recent years. Already in 1984 the CPSU Central Committee discussed the spread of Estonian nationalism, and the leaders of the Latvian and Lithuanian parties recently also spoke about similar problems. Prior to the demonstrations on 23 August this year, there were nationalist demonstrations in Riga on 14 June this year when the anniversary of the abovementioned internments provided the pretext for "remembering the victims of Stalinism."

As recent events also prove, certain Western propaganda organs try to use the relations between the Soviet nationalities to incite conflicts and to halt and compromise the developing restructuring process. To combat the foreign propaganda and the nationalist voices, the Soviet leadership seems to choose the only possible way: With a patient and flexible policy, and taking into consideration all aspects of the nationalities issues, the Soviet leadership is striving to solve all the problems that emerge, and to assert the common and mutual interests in a harmonious way.

Further Reportage on Strougal's Visit

Luncheon Speeches

LD311542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Hungary — Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, gave a gala luncheon today in honor of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, who is in Budapest on a friendly working visit.

In his speech Karoly Grosz voiced satisfaction at the fact that Lubomir Strougal's visit makes it possible to conduct talks on cooperation between both countries and the possibilities for further developing relations between Hungary and the CSSR. He stressed that the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government attached and indeed are still attaching great importance to the development of relations between both countries arising from the same principles and objectives. He said that the Hungarian people are following with a great deal of interest the implementation of the tasks adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the endeavors and measures aimed at economic and social restructuring.

When speaking about the international situation Karoly Grosz said that Hungary and the CSSR hold the same views on the main issues. As he stressed, both countries are striving jointly to create a comprehensive system of world peace and security and to implement coordinated foreign policy objectives within the Warsaw Pact framework.

Lubomir Strougal recalled in his speech at the gala luncheon that Hungary and the CSSR have undertaken an exacting task to restructure both the political and economic systems and give them the appropriate dynamism that will correspond to the current period of scientific and technological revolution and a broader democratic framework. Speeding up social and economic development has become an imperative for all party work after the 17th CPCZ Congress in the CSSR and after the 13th MSZMP Congress in Hungary. At the same time there is no doubt, Lubomir Strougal declared, that these processes, which are influencing substantially the CPSU's revolutionary activity, are mutually intertwined and complement each other in everything that is common to us.

Lubomir Strougal went on to speak about Hungarian-CSSR mutual contacts and voiced his pleasure that we have something to build on, develop, and strengthen. He stressed that contacts between both countries along state and party lines are a model of socialist internationalism. Like Karoly Grosz, Lubomir Strougal also stressed that in examining the international situation both countries have reached a complete identity of views. The CSSR premier said: We warmly welcome the fact that the escalation of international tension has been halted successfully, that the philosophy of sound reason is asserting itself step by step in — coexistence between states with different social systems, and that the responsibility for the fate of our common European house and of the whole of our planet is growing.

At the close of his speech at the gala luncheon, Lubomir Strougal stressed that the balance sheet of the Hungarian-CSSR cooperation is positive throughout. Despite this, a decision was taken to work to achieve even more conspicuous results. This is required by the time, the people of both countries, and responsibility for the fate of socialism in general.

Grosz Dinner Speech

AU021105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 87 p 7

[CTK report on speech by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at a dinner for CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal in Budapest on 31 August]

[Text] In his speech, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressed satisfaction over the fact that the visit by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal made it possible to conduct talks on cooperation between the two countries and on the possibilities of further expanding the relations between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. He said further:

The MSZMP and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic have always attached great importance to the development of relations between the two countries. We proceed from identical principles and objectives, and our fundamental interests are identical. Our people are following with great interest the fulfillment of the tasks adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, the efforts and the measures aimed at an economic and

social restructuring. We are convinced that their realization will contribute to the further development of socialist Czechoslovakia, to the enhancement of the standard of living of the Czechoslovak people, and to the strengthening of your country's international prestige.

Regarding the Hungarian domestic political situation, one has to say that we are living in a difficult period of our development, that we must overcome considerable difficulties. The development of the Hungarian national economy — apart from its undoubted successes — has for quite some time now been accompanied by strain and contradictions. The indebtedness of the Hungarian People's Republic in convertible currency continues to grow, and the number of new, competitive products has not been increasing to the desired extent. Work discipline has dropped and the social morale is also not satisfactory. We see the cause of our problems, among other things, in the fact that both the quality and the structure of our production are developing slowly and are lagging behind domestic and international requirements. We have not been sufficiently consistent regarding the introduction of an economic reform. Several economically erroneous decisions have been made, while conditions of the world economy continue to develop exceptionally unfavorably for us.

The MSZMP Central Committee took these facts into consideration when it adopted the program of economic and social development last July. This program proceeds from the existing situation and sets short-term and long-term objectives, and the main directions of the further development of the reform. The program relies on the regenerative ability of our social system, the selflessness of our people and, last but not least, on the results achieved in the past decades. The most important task now is to stabilize the current results, and to consistently fulfill the planned tasks on the basis of creative endeavor. The government program, which is currently being worked out, will help us to do that.

Fraternal Czechoslovakia is our reliable ally and an exceptionally important partner of Hungary's. We are interested in continuing to strengthen the firm ties of our friendship and the extensive relations between our countries.

Therefore we put great stress on deepening political, economic, and cultural cooperation, as well as on cooperation in other spheres. This is being assisted by the pleasingly frequent meetings of the leading representatives of our two countries, above all by the regular talks between the general secretaries of our parties, Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak, which are of determining importance for the deepening of our cooperation.

Our opinion is that the effort for restructuring in our countries will in the future stress even more the need to systematically study mutual experience and at the same time uncover and utilize untapped potential in this cooperation in all spheres of social life.

An implementation of new methods, forms, and instruments is necessary in the interest of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. A more effective pursuance of our interests is necessary, too. We must strengthen the direct cooperation between our enterprises on the basis of mutual interest. It is necessary to enhance the role of production cooperation and specialization in future-oriented spheres, such as electronics, some branches of the chemical industry, the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, and biotechnology. We regard development of cooperation in the production of passenger automobiles as necessary. We also must make progress in the sphere of environmental protection.

We must not lose sight of fact that from the viewpoint of the solution of our future joint tasks and ensuring the necessary atmosphere for this, deepening of contacts between social and cultural organizations, as well as mutual respect for our historical past and cherishing the common progressive traditions play an increasing role.

In a few days time it will be 40 years since our countries resumed mutual diplomatic relations after World War II. It is generally known how much it was necessary to overcome the vestiges of the shortsighted and criminal policy of the former ruling classes, which tried to place the nations of our countries at loggerheads. This shows how important it is today that we are developing close mutual relations touching upon all walks of life, and that our nations live next to each other as friends and good neighbors.

We can note with satisfaction that we have identical views on the main issues of the international situation. We are jointly striving for the establishment of a comprehensive system of world peace and security, for the realization of coordinated foreign political objectives within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. Consolidation of peace, development of peaceful cooperation among states, halting the feverish arms buildup, elimination of nuclear weapons from the European continent, and substantial reduction of armed forces — these are the fundamental interests of our nations. We are striving to contribute to the deepening of the Helsinki process, to a successful conclusion of the Vienna CSCE followup meeting.

Concluding his speech, Karoly Grosz expressed the conviction that the talks, which were held in a frank, comradely, and friendly atmosphere, will be another step toward the deepening of relations between the two countries and nations.

Strougal Dinner Speech

AU021502 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 87 p 7

[CTK report on speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a gala dinner given in his honor by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest on 31 August]

[Text] We have come to summertime Budapest for a very brief working visit, which is — in accordance with our good traditions — also a friendly visit, permeated by

understanding and a spirit of truly comradely cooperation, as it corresponds to the principles which were established decades ago in the family of fraternal countries. We have transformed the millennial neighborliness — which was not always peaceful and cordial as regards the deeds of the former ruling classes — to mutuality and friendship, which we are obliged to nurture, expand, and strengthen in the spirit of socialist principles, and which we have been making so much effort in recent times to interpret in a correct and up-to-date manner in the interests of societal practices.

We are living in a revolutionary epoch. Our nations and states have taken upon themselves the demanding task to restructure political and economic systems, give them the proper dynamism corresponding to the era of the scientific-technical revolution, and a broader democratic framework. The acceleration of socioeconomic development has become an imperative of all party work after the 17th CPCZ Congress in Czechoslovakia and the 13th MSZMP Congress in Hungary. There is no doubt that these processes, which have been substantially influenced by the revolutionary activity of the CPSU, are mutually intertwined and complement everything we have in common. From this viewpoint we attentively followed the results of the July MSZMP Central Committee session.

When we say that we must not continue in the old manner, this fully applies to the methods and the content of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation. Asserting new thinking and, in particular, new practices in relations is the main objective of our talks today. In this respect we are directly linking the decision of the General Secretaries Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar of last October, when they agreed that an exemplary, dynamic, and comprehensive cooperation of our countries is the best contribution to the fulfillment of the great goals of socialism, to the general improvement of the community of the fraternal states, and to peace in the world.

It is gratifying that we have something to adhere to; something to develop and strengthen. Our state and party relations are a model of socialist internationalism. There is much proof of the mutual cooperation between economic and social organizations as well as of friendly relations and contacts between national minorities. We also are successful in the economic sphere, which we regard to be the foundation of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian mutuality. Our trade turnover is increasing, as is the volume of cooperating and specialized production; the Haldex enterprise is an example of a joint venture. But to us all this is not enough. Being satisfied with what has been achieved means stopping halfway. Therefore we have decided to make use of the acquired experience, the good neighborliness, and the plans of the CEMA countries' community for a dynamic start and asserting a faster pace in future-oriented sectors, in science and technology, in joint ventures. We also want to achieve much as regards the enrichment of consumer markets, and expanding cooperation between border areas.

In the assessment of the international situation we have arrived at an absolute unanimity of views. We warmly welcome the fact that the halting of the escalation of the international tension has been achieved; that — step by step — the philosophy of common sense is asserting itself as regards the coexistence of states having different social systems; that the responsibility is growing for the fate of the common European home, and our entire planet.

Even though concrete disarmament accords have not yet been reached, the ongoing Soviet-American talks provide the hope that the last obstacles will fall, the medium-range as well as operational-tactical missiles will be scrapped, and the number of nuclear and other other weapons of mass destruction will begin to be markedly reduced. Our program is work, peaceful construction, and improving the people's well-being. Therefore we want to rid the world of all weapons, including conventional, not to allow militarization of space, in short — not to permit war, the greatest evil in history. This is precisely the objective that the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact pursues, which the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic signed last spring.

For our countries, which constitute the western border of the socialist community, the conditions on the continent, which has been our common home in the second millennium, are of vital importance. Therefore we support all positive steps at the disarmament talks in Geneva and in Vienna, where the states participating in the CSCE are preparing to work out a further document on the cooperation of the whole continent. We are of the opinion that the cause of European cooperation could also be well served by the proposal to convene an economic forum in Prague, and a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow.

Simply everything, even very partial steps, oriented toward the establishment of a universal system of international peace and security, deserve our careful attention. This will also be the road, which the coordinated endeavor of our diplomatic services will take today and tomorrow. I gladly state that the balance sheet of our cooperation is completely positive. Despite that, we have decided in the future to work in such a way as to achieve even more distinct results. This is what the times, the people of our countries, and simply, the responsibility for the fate of socialism require of us. Only in this way will we fulfill the bold requirements of the parties' congresses, Lubomir Strougal concluded.

Netherlands Foreign Minister Visits

Meets with Sarlos, Grosz

LD030923 Budapest MTI in English 0847 GMT 2 sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) — The Thursday programme of Hans van den Broek, the visiting foreign minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, started by a morning meeting in Budapest Parliament with Istvan

Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. Present were ambassadors Tivadar Ivan of Hungary to the Netherlands and Janine Catharina Ferringa of the Netherlands to Hungary.

Following, Karoly Grosz, charman of the Council of Ministers, met the Dutch foreign minister. The talks were attended by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Varkonyi Opens Official Talks

LD021631 Budapest MTI in English 1336 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) — Official talks between Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek opened Wednesday in Budapest. Also present at the talks are Tivadar Ivan, Hungarian Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Janine Catherina Ferringa, ambassador of the Netherlands to Hungary.

Prior to the talks Hans van den Broek, foreign minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who is currently on an official visit to Budapest, placed a wreath, with military honours, at the monument of Hungarian heroes in Heroes' Square.

Discusses Joint Relations

LD022030 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) — As reported earlier, official Hungarian-Dutch talks were held in Budapest on Wednesday with Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi and Hans van den Broek in the chair.

According to the information obtained by an MTI correspondent, the two foreign ministers, surveying the most important international affairs, exchanged views on the state and development of Soviet-American and East-West relations, the prospects of talks on arms limitation, and possibilities of the settlement of local crises. Both sides emphasized the importance of advancing the CSCE process and concluding the Vienna follow-up conference with success.

Peter Varkonyi and Hans van den Broek stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Dutch relations were developing. They agreed that the contacts efficiently serve the interests of both countries and the cause of all-European cooperation. Both sides reinforced the intention of further expanding political relations, economic, technical and scientific cooperation, cultural exchange and tourism.

The investment protection agreement which was signed by Hungarian Minister of Finance Peter Medgyessy and Hans van den Broek after the foreign ministerial meeting also promotes the development of Hungarian-Dutch economic relations. Present at the signing of the agreement was Peter Varkonyi. Under the agreement both parties will encourage investments in the partner country and, besides internal regulation, grant appropriate legal guarantees. This agreement is Hungary's seventh investment protection agreement with the advanced capitalist countries.

After concluding the talks the Dutch foreign minister went on a sightseeing walk. First he saw the Castle Hill, and then the Coronation Regalia in the national museum.

In the evening Peter Varkonyi and his wife gave a gala dinner in honour of Hans van den Broek and his wife.

Kadar Holds 'Cordial' Talks

LD031057 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) — Thursday Morning Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council, met Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, currently on an official visit in Hungary on the invitation of Foreign minister Peter Varkonyi. Cordial discussions were held on international issues, particularly European security and cooperation, and a few topical questions of Hungarian-Dutch relations.

The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi, ambassadors Tivadar Ivan of Hungary to the Netherlands and Janine Catharina Ferringa of the Netherlands to Hungary and ambassador at large Hendricus Vijverberg.

Defense Minister Karpati Leaves for Austria

LD020933 Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) — On Wednesday Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, left on a three-day official visit to Austria, on the invitation of Federal Defence Minister Robert Lichal.

Mozambican Defense Minister Departs

LD031012 Budapest MTI in English 0936 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) — Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique and member of the Political Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, paid a three-day official friendly visit to Hungary at the head of a military delegation on the invitation of Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence. He held talks with his host on issues of mutual concern to the two fraternal armies, and paid a visit to the Zalka Mate Military Technical College.

On Thursday Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande and party left Hungary. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defence, and several members of the Military Council of the Defence Ministry.

Leaders Greet SRV on National Day

AU030929 MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Sep p 4

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of greetings to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vo Chi Cong, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Hung, prime minister, on the national day of the country.

Esteemed Comrades!

On the occasion of the national day of the SRV, the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the independent and democratic Vietnamese state, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our people, we send our greetings and good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the SRV, to the friendly Vietnamese people. Our people follow with great attention and sympathy the efforts of Vietnamese workers to implement the resolutions passed by the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, settle the problems of the Southeast Asian region through political means, consolidate peace and international security, and ease tension. We are confident that our friendship and many-sided cooperation based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism comply with the interests of our peoples and our common goals. On the occasion of your National Day we wish you much success, the friendly people of Vietnam, in constructing a socialist society and serving the cause of peace.'

Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, has greeted in a telegram Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam. The Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Commission, and the National Council of Hungarian Women also sent telegrams of greetings to partner organizations.

Nemeth Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

AU021607 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, sent a telegram of congratulations to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Libyan revolution, on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the 10th anniversary of the September revolution.

Muslim Group Discusses Establishing Center

LD011120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] A delegation of the Muslim World League has discussed, in Budapest, the establishment of an Islamic religious and cultural center in Hungary. The delegation, headed by Secretary General 'Abdallah 'Umar Nasif, held discussion with State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church affairs. The guests were received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Hungarian Fuel Extraction Industry Viewed

AU030907 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 28 Aug 87 p 5

[Article by Correspondent Zoltan Torok: "The Hungarian Mineral-Oil Extraction Industry Is 50 Years Old — An Industrious Taxpayer"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Prospectors succeeded in extracting mineral oil on the territory of present-day Hungary for the first time in 1937, in Budafapuszta in Zala County. The first success was relatively quickly followed by other finds. Thousands of prospecting and production wells have been dug in the past 50 years. The depth of these wells totals 13 million meters. A total of 66 million tonnes of mineral oil and some 128 billion cubic meters of natural gas have been excavated so far. Nowadays, annual production stands at 2 million tonnes of mineral oil and 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Domestic production, however, provides only about 25 percent of the country's mineral oil requirements and 65-70 percent of its natural gas requirements.

Today, Hungary's hydrocarbon consumption is equivalent to 18.5 million tonnes of mineral oil. This amount covers 60-61 percent of the country's primary energy needs. The chemical industry, or more precisely, the basic synthetic material manufacturing industry, uses only a fraction of this amount. The rest is used either as mineral oil products or as natural gas.

Seventy-six octane gasoline disappeared from Hungary about 25 years ago, and today, there is increasing demand for 92-octane and the 98-octane gasoline. Within a few years, Hungary will produce 90-92 octane gasoline only, as well as unleaded 96-98-octane gasoline.

This industrial sector has built up a wide network of international relations. The technology it uses is based on foreign, mainly socialist, licences — above all from the Soviet Union.

Netherlands Minister Meets With Walesa

AU021601 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Sept 2 (AFP) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek left here Wednesday after talks with Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner and the head of the banned Solidarity union Lech Walesa.

Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyskiewicz said it was the first time since 1981 — when the union was banned and two years of martial law began — that Mr. Walesa had met a minister from abroad here.

"We had the chance to present Solidarity as a realistic and constructive movement which works for the stability of Poland," Mr. Onyszkiewicz said in a telephone interview.

He said Mr. van den Broek's interest in Solidarity was part of his general interest in the development of good relations between the Polish Government and society and the economic reforms here.

The talks with Nobel Peace Prize winner Mr. Walesa coincided with the seventh anniversary of the founding of the union. Mr. van den Broek said they had been "very useful" although they did not form part of his official programme here. [passage omitted]

Scientist on Soviet Deportations of Poles

AU011110 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 22 Aug 87 p 2

[From the "press review"]

[Text] *Gazeta Wspolczesna* published a statement made by Professor Dr Eugeniusz Duraczynski from the Polish Academy of Sciences to Hanna Swierczakowska. Here is an excerpt from it:

Deportations of Poles [in 1939-41] from the Polish territories annexed by the USSR are a great, dramatic problem, one that must be thoroughly clarified by joint efforts of Polish and Soviet historians. It is assumed that resettlement [przesiedlenia] affected a million or more Poles. The painful awareness of those events not only lives in the minds of those who were deported and who witnessed deportations, but also continues to be handed over from generation to generation. I think that Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski also had in mind the clarification of this problem when they signed the statement that "nothing should encumber the cooperation and friendship of the future generations of Poles and Soviet people. We will not leave unsolved problems for our children and grandchildren."

Catholic Leader Views Papal Visit

AU020721 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 16 Aug 87 p 3

[Article by Andrzej Stelmachowski, lawyer and chairman of the Warsaw Branch of the Club of Catholic Intellectuals, KIK: "My Meeting With the Holy Father"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Since I have always been close to to farmers and farming, I consider the Holy Father's speech at Tarnow as intellectually extremely important. That in Tarnow the Holy Father addressed precisely the farmers, referring to their old traditions and to the most recent ones developed in 1981, was a very crucial fact. This is because I cannot help having the very painful conviction that our rural areas, which have weathered our socioeconomic crisis better than anyone else, are now being subjected to an extensive drain on their manpower, resources, and money. Peasant incomes continue to slump all the time, and this induces people to flee from villages. Today in some regions of Poland no one is willing to take over farms. Prices of farm production equipment continue to be raised without rhyme or reason, while farm produce price hikes continue to be held up. In addition, insurance fees and other fees for public services continue to increase. That is why I am very much afraid that in the end the policy of drain that has continued over the past few years may create a crisis situation in the rural areas. That is why the Holy Father's high evaluation of farmers and their work was socially an extremely important event.

The difference between this year's papal visit to Poland and the previous visits was there for all to see. First, the social context of this most recent visit was different. Today the need for hope is our society's main need. We must mobilize all forces of society in order to overcome the crisis, which, I think, is more of a social than an economic crisis. I resolutely oppose the assertion that the economic crisis is the primary reason for our present situation and that we are leaving the crisis behind us. This is not so. We are still up to our necks in the social and political crisis. Social aspirations that were so strongly awakened after 1980 have not been fulfilled. I think that this is the basic source of possible conflicts, but some foreigners, for example, fail to understand this fact. They say: After all, you now have a much greater range of freedom, and this range is more extensive than before. Why then are you dissatisfied? The answer is that today the condition of our society's awareness and aspirations is different and that this gives rise to a very dangerous feeling of frustration, especially in the case of the young generation. I am terrified by the fact that emigration — both the external one and the one we call "internal" — continues to represent a dream of disturbingly many young people.

The Holy Father's pilgrimage took place in precisely this social situation. The Holy Father accomplished his task of "lifting up the hearts" — we also know of other varieties of this task from Poland's history — in a manner that surpassed our expectations.

A somewhat embarrassing situation has recently developed in our country vis-a-vis that tremendous social movement that took place in 1980-81. Any reference to "solidarity" [solidarnosc] seems to be inappropriate because it concerns a cause that is a past and lost cause, one that should be best forgotten. People think that something new should be put in its place. But the Holy Father said quite clearly that something unusually valuable had been born in those days, something that we must preserve. He said that social accords were more

than just a tactical gesture and more than the conclusion of an insignificant document and that they should be truly implemented. The Holy Father said more about this matter than anyone else did and left rich ideas for consideration by those who govern and by those who are being governed. In this way he reminded us of the existence of certain values that are rooted in Christianity and that should not be too readily relegated to the limbo of history.

Professors View 'Blank Spots' of History

Prof Duraczynski

AU030901 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 34, 23 Aug 87 p 7

[From the "press review"]

[Text]Issue 25 of *Przeglad Tygodniowy [Weekly Review]* published a statement by Professor Eugeniusz Duraczynski about "blank spots" of the most recent history. Here is an excerpt from his statement:

Various elements and dramatic events in the history of Polish-Soviet relations have been covered by a mantle of silence, which does not mean that the Poles have no knowledge of them. After all, families have never ceased to talk about their experiences, Polish radio programs from the West can always be heard along the Vistula and the Odra, and many handouts, booklets, and even books have been published by underground printing presses. All these channels of information have supplied us with a great deal of spoken and printed words about Polish-Soviet relations. This is no place for analyzing all these materials in detail, although it is hard to refrain from observing that primitive propaganda goes hand in hand with information about the true facts that have either been ignored or have been presented untruthfully in official texts. The average person has gradually acquired the stereotyped view that some information is true and some false. A task of utmost importance is emerging: to examine the history of the Polish variety of dogmatism, its role in the country's sociopolitical and intellectual life, and so on. If nowadays I hear and even read from time to time about the class, ideological, and political sources of revisionism, then let me at long last find out about these sources in the case of dogmatism.

As for the need to combat doctrinairism, under our Polish conditions this combat must amount to accelerating the process of purging the social sciences from the still obvious tendencies to succumb to various kinds of manipulation, including the expedient manipulation of the results we achieve. This means that we must have free access to all sources of information that sociologists, economists, and political experts must have.. The community concerned has been articulate about this for years, and progress has been made, but I still do not know whether the long awaited breakthrough has taken place.

Prof Garlicki

AU030900 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 34, 23 Aug 87 p 7

[From the "press review"]

[Text] Issue 26 of *Wybrzeze [Seashore]* published an interview with Professor Andrzej Garlicki under the title: "Questions Asked of History." Here is an excerpt from this interview, which deals with "blank spots" of the most recent history:

[Garlicki] Basically, we should speak of two sets of problems. On the one hand, we want to obtain access to archives and to have greater opportunities to publish our findings. The point is to popularize on a massive scale the information about and the results of the research that has already been written about in specialist periodicals circulating among a small group of readers. We still lack a more extensive circulation, and this is especially obvious when we look at school books. The other problem concerns the reinterpretation of tragic events, which continue to trigger nasty emotions.

Defense Minister Visits Naval Units

AU311130 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[Lieutenant Tadeusz Pieklo report: "Defense Minister Visits the Navy — Exemplary Defense of the Maritime Border"]

[Excerpts] The 25-26 August visit of Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, to the PPR Navy was a working visit on behalf of the party.

F. Siwicki was accompanied by General of Division Tadeusz Szacilo, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and by General of Brigade Stanislaw Zak, head of the Cadre Department of the Ministry of National Defense. General of Brigade Franciszek Puchala, attended as a representative of the General Staff.

There were many meetings and informal talks with the regular cadre, sailors, party and youth activists, and various commanders, as well as tours of naval units and garrisons in Ustka, Hel, Gdynia, the naval harbor, and the training center. Everywhere the mood, the basic goals, and the single concern for combat readiness, moral-political prowess, training, hardware, upbringing, and thrifty management were the same. The task is to fathom and thoroughly study phenomena, examine reasons for them, and to predict their results for the immediate and long-term future as stressed by F. Siwicki in his talk with party aktivs: "Good training amounts to continuous upbringing everywhere. This means that we must bring to surface not only that which glitters, but also that which disturbs, hinders, and harasses so we are able to take preventive measures, change things, and search for and develop new and better solutions. "[passage omitted]"

During the visit to the Navy, F. Siwicki and attending generals had many talks and meetings not only with commanding and party aktivs and officers from individual services, but primarily with young sailors on watch aboard ships. He visited minesweepers and destroyers, talked with officers and men of the Orzel submarine, took interest in technological solutions and qualifications of the specialists serving in the Hutnik missile cutter, and praised their inventiveness and skills.

The minister and his aides were welcomed everywhere with enormous solemnity, naval ceremonies, and a sense of great responsibility as evidenced by every talk and every meeting with sailors on duty.

In particular, sailors doing national service and the young regular cadre will always remember this visit. F. Siwicki had long, candid, and informal talks with them, asked them about official and personal matters, and looked at their hands tough with labors. [passage omitted]

Speaking to staffs of the Ustka Naval Center of Specialist Training, F. Siwicki said that the center's primary party organizations and their secretaries were of good service for the PPR Navy and inspired progress in training and upbringing. Economic achievements are valuable, he said, because in this regard, too, the Armed Forces must set examples in honesty and in wisely and effectively exploiting available resources by promoting rationalization and innovation and by finding those who are best, most talented, and dedicated to the service and work for the country. F. Siwicki thanked the staffs and cadre of the center for their toil and achievements and wished them satisfaction in service and party activity. [passage omitted]

During his meeting with commanding, party, and social aktivs of the Gdynia naval garrison F. Siwicki said that his inspection of selected garrisons, training centers, sub units, and ships had demonstrated that the Navy was efficient in accomplishing its appointed tasks and that the cadre represented a high level of professional skills, was politically committed, and showed dedication in service and social activities, showing that it fully understood that it was necessary to toil for Poland. However, he added, we must not rest on our laurels. We must forge ahead. We must do this because of the political-military situation of the world, the country's economic situation, and the needs of our Armed Forces. F. Siwicki also discussed many problems brought up during the meeting and extended to participants his wishes for new achievements in service, training, and personal lives. [passage omitted]

Siwicki Addresses New Officers 30 Aug

AU021026 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Aug 87 p 3

[Speech by General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, at a graduation ceremony of officer cadets at the Higher Signal Officers School in Lublin on 30 August]

[Text] Newly-graduated officers! Esteemed residents of Lublin! Soldiers! Today we are accepting a new wave of graduates of higher officers schools into the ranks of officers of the Polish People's Army. The country's supreme need for defense is hereby gaining major new cadre support.

On this ceremonious day for the army, on behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, commander in chief of the Polish Armed Forces, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and State Council chairman; and on my own behalf, I warmly congratulate all newly-graduated sub-lieutenants on successfully completing their studies and earning the honor of officer.

Young comrades in arms, I welcome you warmly into the family of professional soldiers and wish you the utmost satisfaction in service for the nation.

Today's major event is also being shared by your friends and relatives and by your superiors and academic instructors. This is also a day of great joy and justified satisfaction for them. I express my profound respect and warm appreciation for the parents of the newly-graduated officers for having brought up their sons patriotically, and I thank their superiors for having imparted to them the traits and values that are essential for commanders-instructors of a socialist army.

Dear young officer colleagues! The graduation ceremony is taking place at the Higher Signal Officers School in Lublin, a region of profound patriotic, progressive, and revolutionary traditions, the cradle of People's Poland.

It is here that the Polish Army was reborn, out of the merger between the First Army and the partisan forces. It is from here that, together with the Soviet Army, this army set out for Warsaw, and then for Berlin.

It is also here that the first specialized military cadres in Poland received their training. Your frontline predecessors, also signals officers, earned their badges in nearby Zamosc.

Since then, almost everything in our armed forces has changed. Only their ideological countenance remains the same. Just as they did during the war and during the first days of peace, so today are officers graduating from military schools, officers ready to serve the nation and People's Poland with full commitment. This soldierly and patriotic duty unites all of us, whether we are in active military service, in the reserve, or retired.

Esteemed gathering! The historic basis of dedicated service to the fatherland is also expressed in the tradition of holding officer graduation ceremonies close to anniversaries of the tragic September. Therefore, today's ceremonies also remind us of that day of the fascist invasion of Poland, our nation's unprecedented suffering, and the heroic struggle of millions of Poles.

Recalling those events, we once again call to mind the immortal mission of the fallen participants in the battles of Bzura, Hel, Westerplatte, Warsaw, Modlin, and Kock. No more weakness! No more isolation! No more war!

We draw an unshakable conclusion from the tragic experience of our past. There is no other guarantee of Poland's security than a strong socialist state and powerful national army, unbreakable alliances, and a social-industrial potential. We are convinced that concerning this sphere, in other words matters of the utmost importance for our nation, we must be joined by unanimity and citizenlike joint responsibility.

Because of our experience of the tragedy of war, we have a particular right to warn against a new cataclysm. Poland has expressed its profound interest in consolidating international security many times.

Today, at a time when the threat to peace still possesses ominous dimensions, this has been eminently expressed by General Jaruzelski's comprehensive plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in Europe.

This plan is yet another reflection of the noble humanitarian objectives that illuminate our Polish foreign policy. With our feeling of responsibility for the peaceful future of Europe and the world, we fully subscribe to to the proposals of the socialist states and the initiatives of the Soviet Union. All of them possess a specific and at the same time open nature. They complement each other and combine national and regional priorities with the interests of the alliance as a whole.

We also support the disarmament proposals of other European countries that are worried about the consequences of the arms race. We are joined to them by the fundamental assumption that the present situation requires every state to make an effort to preserve calm development prospects for their people. For if we want to clear Europe of nuclear weapons, we must do so together, with determination, and with an equal guarantee for all.

Our alliance's military doctrine that was adopted at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is an example of realistic policy and responsible behavior. We declare in this doctrine that never, under no circumstances, will we commence military action against any state or alliance of states unless we ourselves are the target of an armed attack, that we will never be the first to use a nuclear weapon, that we will make no territorial claims of any state in or outside Europe, and that we regard no state or people as an enemy.

There is no need to add that there is no sensible alternative to decisions like these in a nuclear age. So it is surprising that the North Atlantic states are still silent toward our peaceful offers and that they are avoiding similar commitments on their part.

NATO doctrine is still based on the so-called nuclear deterrent, which in fact involves constantly scaring the socialist countries and forces of progress with the use of military resources, including weapons of mass destruction. That is the kind of future which the defenders of human rights are offering mankind.

That is why we observe with all the more respect signs of political realism among some political, social, and economic milieus in the West. The Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks in Geneva raise hopes for a major step forward in the difficult work of eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe.

However, these positive signs are accompanied by efforts in the chief NATO states to increase military potential and by a foreign and military policy that contains elements of destabilization. Inspired by the United States, the FRG possesses a silent ambition to become a nuclear power and is blocking accord, not agreeing to the inclusion in this accord of the "Pershing-1A" missiles on its soil that are armed with U.S. nuclear warheads.

We are disturbed by these activities, for a major part of Poland lies within the range of the Pershings. They are aimed at the cities, villages, factories, and educational establishments that we have rebuilt with so much toil. We Poles are annoyed at this all the more because demands for unification are being put forth more and more openly in the FRG, and revisionism is experiencing a "second childhood" there. West German revisionism is being supplied with new accents by leading politicians of the Washington administration; this happened for example during the U.S. President's speech at the Brandenburg Gate on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

Citizens! Today we are increasingly aware of how many victims and how much effort and deprivation it cost us to raise from the ruins a state possessing a new political-social and territorial shape. We are increasingly aware of the truth that the comprehensive postwar development of People's Poland cannot be undermined. This can also be seen here in the Lublin region, which used to be regarded as a second-grade region of Poland for many years but is now an area with dynamically-developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

However, we still have much to do. We must continue to struggle forward, boldly and effectively solving problems and overcoming difficulties. The great truth of this was firmly stressed in the documents of the 10th PZPR Congress. Our country has entered a period of breakthrough that will determine Poland's shape for dozens of years to come.

So how are the national objectives, plans, and dreams to be fulfilled? How are the growing needs to be met and the difficulties overcome? The road to a better future leads solely via productivity; increasingly better and more modern work suited to the needs of modern civilization; and the acceptance of work as the only credible source of the country's development, the nation's prosperity, and the state's strength.

This is also remembered by the commanders-instructors of the young soldiers who are learning from them not only how to be model defenders, but also how to be good citizens. The Polish soldier is, and never will be absent from, the mainstream of our lives. He is and always will be in those places where higher needs require him to be.

Young comrades in arms! The profession you have chosen is not an ordinary one. It involves duties that are not easy and often complicated. It requires extensive theoretical knowledge, enormous and precise practical ability, and a suitable character. It combines ideological fervor with a readiness to make maximum sacrifice. It requires painstaking discipline, a high degree of personal culture, and sensitivity to human affairs. So it is not only a choice of profession, but also a choice of morals and a declaration of patriotism and socialist values.

You are strengthening the corps of signals officers, thus creating a kind of army nerve center whose efficient functioning is an essential condition for good, effective command on the battlefield.

The equipment you will have at your disposal is your own specialized weaponry. It is being constantly improved and is becoming more and more complex. This is creating new technical problems all the time, and signals officers are constantly having to face up to higher requirements and broader tasks, which can only be fulfilled by people with a high degree of technical knowledge and operational-technical training; people who are bold, independent, accurate, committed, and disciplined.

Therefore we are entrusting you with modern equipment, and shouldering you with responsibility for the efficient functioning of communications systems. But more than anything else, we are placing in your care and under your orders young army people, a successive baton in the continuing relay of generations. By leading these young people toward new, unknown duties, you will turn them into efficient collectives, incontestable combat teams. Do this well, and bear in mind the following constantly valid great task: defense potential has to be strengthened and improved until such time as a specific balance of forces and military reality no longer determine the chances for peace.

Learn and teach others by means of your own example and attitudes. Always place the good of the many above your own interests. Always be on the side of law-abiding and honest people. Fight evil, and help those who need help.

I am convinced that your youthful fervor, creative unrest, and stubbornness and consistency in daily work will accompany you on your road to soldierly advancement and to promotion to higher officer ranks and posts.

I trust that you will prove equal to the new tasks, because this school has not only supplied you with thorough knowledge, but has also formed the need for you to add to this knowledge constantly and imparted the habit to do so. For this I thank the command and entire cadres of the Higher Signal Officers School. I thank them for their care, high level of instruction, and constant academic development.

Esteemed soldiers! I direct special thanks to the political and administrative authorities of Lublin and to its residents present today, for their wonderful hospitality and help.

I thank the party and state authorities of Warsaw Voivodship, the Ministry of Communications, and various work places and institutions for their unfailingly sympathetic attitude toward the problems besetting the school in Zegrze. I also thank all the civilian and military schools that are cooperating with that school.

I congratulate you once again, young friends. I wish you a successful development path and much personal success.

May dedicated service to the fatherland always be your supreme law!

Factory Secretary Notes Dissatisfaction

AU011827 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 12 Aug 87 p 9

[Statement made by Tadeusz Gajo, first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee at the Chelm Footwear Factory: "Sick And Tired of Words" — date and place not given]

[Text] At our primary party organization meetings we often hear bitter complaints about our failure to step up primary party organization activity. Today, a revival of this kind is needed in the party and in the country and its economy.

Economic issues lie at the heart of people's everyday concerns. People constantly expect primary party organizations to deal with these issues because economic matters determine what life is like in our country today and what it will be like tomorrow, and what life is and will be like for every family. For years so much has been said about changes in the economy — improvements, autonomy, green lights, and stages of the reform — that, and this is very apparent during primary party organization discussions, people have had enough of talk.

Almost every day I hear people say that enough has been said and that we are just wasting time. If we go on like this it will end in nothing but words. We want to see reforms and changes and not just hear about them. We are sick and tired of words...

The fourth plenum stressed the fundamental role played by the primary party organization. Shortly after this we were yet again reminded of the professional party apparatus' role of serving primary party organizations: The party apparatus must listen carefully, respond quickly to signals from the primary party organization, and provide help when the need arises. Comrades in our factory are sure that this latest appeal will produce results similar to those produced by every earlier appeal. These are some of the opinions you hear:

"One can hear widely but listen selectively. Until now primary party organizations have been listened to too selectively, and we do not think that the fourth plenum has cured all those deaf ears."

People are indignant about the general impotence displayed with respect to wrongdoing, the ineffectiveness of criticism, widespread greed and envy, as well as inertia and the weakening of ties in the economy combined with frequent instances of indifference. This is becoming increasingly disturbing.

On more than one occasion our work force has shown that it wants and knows how to work. Our employees also want to earn more. Do they have a chance to do so? Not a very great one. This is because of very limited supplies of raw materials. If people were to start working seriously to fulfill contracts and full use was made of the machinery and equipment we have — as has been the case in the footwear industry in the past — then there would be enough raw materials for no more than 4 days out of every week. So, how can we talk about higher output and higher wages...

Everyone in the factory knows about this situation. Almost all problems and worries about tomorrow stem from this state of affairs, and it is also the reason why people are becoming impatient; they want to be really listened to and heard today.

PZPR Rejects Christian-Democratic Party

AU011121 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 22 Aug 87 p 2

[From the "press review"]

[Text] *Kurier Lubelski* on 5 August published the following unauthorized replies made by Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak and by Andrzej Szpringer, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee, to questions put to them during their visit to a student camp:

[Question] Is it possible for a Christian-Democratic party to be set up in Poland?

[Answer] I do not see any such possibility as long as we live under the socialist system. A Christian-Democratic party would merely be a force that would seek to build a new system. Since we continue our development within the framework of socialism we cannot be expected to agree that this process should be disturbed. On the other hand, we always continue to search for and develop the forms of the most complete democracy as attested to, for one, by the Consultative Council.

[Question] Is it possible for the workers class to cede its sovereignty in favor of, say, the intelligentsia?

[Answer] No, it is not, because the workers class, which lives by the toil of its hands, has accepted and is interested most emphatically in the achievements of social justice.

[Question] To what extent is socialism flexible?

[Answer] To the extent we make it flexible.

Leaders' Public Appearances 19-25 Aug

AU281514[Editorial Report] Warsaw *Trybuna Ludu* in Polish monitored from 20 through 26 August reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

PZPR Politburo Candidate Member Zbigniew Michalek received GDR Agriculture Minister Bruno Lietz on 19 August in order to discuss cooperation in several spheres, including agriculture and the food economy (20 Aug, p 2);

On 20 August, Premier Zbigniew Messner received CSSR Ambassador Jiri Divis and attended the "Apimondia" 21st International Congress of Bee Keepers at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw, at which, in recognition of the services to the Polish food economy rendered by the Polish Bee-Keeping Society, he awarded the society the Commander's Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth (21 August, p 2);

On 21 August, PZPR Politburo Member and OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz received Sylwester Szafarz, Polish journalist, in connection with the start of Szafarz's employment with the WFTU as editor in chief of the WFTU periodical *World Trade Union Movement* (22-23 August, p 2);

Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha. They signed a bilateral agreement concerning cooperation in crime-fighting and road safety (24 August, p 2);

On 22 August, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Government Planning Commission, chaired a meeting of the Commission which discussed cooperation between industrial enterprises (24 August, p 2);

On 24 August, Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Andreas Samogyi, Austrian ambassador in Poland (25 August, p 2);

On 25 August, Andrzej Wojcik, PPR minister of foreign trade, received Mitsutaka Akiho, Japanese ambassador in Poland (26 August, p 2).

BRIEFS

Army Chief's DPRK Visit

Warsaw, Aug. 30 — Vice-minister of national defence, General Jozef Uzycki flew to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the invitation from DPRK People's Army General Staff chief, General O Kuk-yol. General Uzycki is accompanied by a group of senior officers. [Text] */Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 30 Aug 87 LD/*

Joint Norwegian Talks

Warsaw, Sept. 2 — Norway's Minister for Commerce and Shipping Knut Mosbakk ended today his visit to Poland, the first by a Norwegian minister to this

country after a few years' break. The talks focused on the present state of economic relations between Poland and Norway. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the hitherto good cooperation and stressed that both countries' economic potentials create possibilities of its further development. Particular attention was paid to good prospects of the development of cooperation in the shipping industry, and to financial problems, the sides pointing to their importance for the further development of mutual economic relations. The forthcoming opening of an agency of the Norwegian electro-power industry concern National Elektro A/S in Wroclaw, south-western Poland will be evidence of the Norwegian industry's increasing interest in cooperation with Poland. The Polish-Norwegian talks were attended by Ambassador of Norway to Poland T.P. Svennevig. [Text] *[Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT 2 Sep 87 LD]*

State Council Reshuffles Ministries

AU021654 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 02/09/1987 — During its September 2 meeting, which was chaired by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council of Romania examined and adopted proposals concerning the reorganization of a number of ministries.

The Ministry of Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, a merger between the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, which are no longer in operation, was created with a view to unitarily coordinating and improving activities in chemistry and petrochemistry.

The Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Oil and the Central Department of Geology were created, following the reorganization of the Ministry of Mines, Oil and Geology, which no longer operates, in an attempt at improving activities and organization in the mining, oil, and geology areas.

The State Council also analysed and ratified:

The convention on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion as concerns income taxes, signed in New Delhi on March 10, 1987 between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of India; the convention on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion as concerns income taxes, signed in Dhaka on March 13, 1987 between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; and the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the reciprocal guarantee of capital investment, signed in Dhaka on March 13, 1987, as well as of the exchange of letters effected on that same day.

Opening of 'Days of Soviet Culture'

AU022014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 02/09/1987 — The "Days of Soviet Culture" in the Socialist Republic of Romania started in Bucharest on Wednesday to last through September 12, as part of the events marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The opening festivity took place at the Romanian Opera House in Bucharest. Attending were executives of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, party and state activists, artists, men of letters, a large audience.

Present were Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, and embassy staff, as well as the Soviet cultural delegation now in Romania on the occasion.

In the addresses made on the inauguration Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and Vasiliy Zakharov, minister of culture of the USSR, stressed that the events arranged within the "Days of Soviet Culture" are just another telling expression of the ascending course of the traditional links of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, which have acquired a new content in the years of socialism, rising onto a qualitatively higher stage in all areas of activity. The top level meetings of recent years and the understandings covenanted on those occasions by the party and state leaderships of the two countries conferred broad dimensions on the manifold cooperation between Romania and the USSR. The talks between RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU occasioned by the latter's recent visit to Romania gave another impetus to the cooperative ties between the two countries in the realms of culture and the arts included.

The cultural-artistic events to take place within the "Days of Soviet Culture" in Romania just as the "Days of Romanian Culture" to be arranged in the USSR in 1989, will contribute to broadening the lasting ties between the artists and men of letters in the two countries, to strengthening the relations of friendship linking the peoples of Romania and the Soviet Union.

The inaugural show included a concert given by the "V.V. Andreyev" ensemble of the Leningrad radio and television, as well as a performance of the classic ballet group of the Ballet Theatre of Moscow.

Polish Army Delegation Begins Visit

LD022354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] A delegation of the Polish People's Army led by General Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, has arrived in Romania for an official visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Colonel General Vaile Milea, deputy member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and minister of national defense of Romania. On the first day of the visit, there were talks between both ministers. In the afternoon, the Polish delegation visited one of the largest industrial complexes in Romania, the 23 August works in Bucharest, which produces diesel locomotives well-known in Poland and oil prosepcting and extracting equipment.

RCP's Andrei Conveys Message to Zhivkov

AU030758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0628 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES, 3/9/1987 — From Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, was conveyed a warm comradely salute and best wishes.

Thanking, Todor Zhivkov addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a friendly salute and best wishes of good health and success in the entire activity.

The messages were exchanged when Todor Zhivkov received Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and the other participants in the meeting of secretaries in charge of economic problems of the Central Committees of the communist and worker parties of the CMEA member-countries, held in Sofia, over September 1-2.

Giosan Receives Egyptian Parliamentarians
AU021910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 02/09/1987 — On Wednesday, September 2, Grand National Assembly (GNA) chairman Nicolae Giosan met with the parliamentary delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Prof. Dr. Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the GNA.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the fine friendly links between Romania and Egypt, with stress on the decisive role played by the traditional summit meetings and talks in their deepening and diversification. Information was exchanged on the activity of the two legislative forums. Emphasis was placed on their role in the development of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation and collaboration in domains of joint interest. Aspects of the Middle East situation were also approached with stress on the contribution Romanian and Egyptian parliaments and parliamentarians should make to finding viable solutions for a peaceful settlement of the complex problems in the area. The wish was expressed to intensify the cooperation between the two parliaments in solving the problems confronting mankind, to the end of establishing a climate of detente, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The same day the members of the Egyptian parliamentary delegation had separate interviews with Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

European Parliament Socialists Visit
AU271915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/8/1987 — At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, a delegation of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, headed by Rudi Arndt, chairman of the group, is paying a visit to Romania.

The delegation is made up of Willi Rotheley and Anne-Marie Lizin, and Norbert Gresch, member of the Secretariat of the group.

On August 27, the delegation had separate interviews with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks, problems were discussed referring to the promotion of the collaboration between Romania and the European Parliament in various domains of mutual interest, to the contribution the two parliaments could make to the further development of the economic, technico-scientific, cultural relations between Romania and the EEC-member states, to the increase of trade exchanges. On the occasion, it was stressed that parliaments and parliamentarians should step up efforts to establish a climate of confidence, understanding and peace in the European continent and the world over.

The same day, the delegation of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament had interviews with Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, Marin Ivascu, chairman of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, and executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Israeli Communist Leaders Greet Ceausescu
AU281930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Meir Wilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, and George Toubi, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Communist Party of Israel, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On the 43rd anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, we take pleasure in extending most cordial comradely greetings to you, and through you, to the Romanian people.

The historic victory of the heroic Soviet Army — which destroyed the Hitlerite war machine and removed the fascist hordes — facilitated the success of the Romanian people's valiant insurrection under the leadership of your party, led to Romania's liberation, opened up a new page in the Romanian people's history, and paved the way for socialism.

Under your party's leadership, the Romanian people have made important progress in all spheres of socialist construction and in the struggle for peace.

We wish you further success in your efforts to consolidate socialism in your country, to the benefit of the Romanian people and in the interest of the overall cause of peace.

With comradely greetings,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel

Meir Wilner, general secretary

George Toubi, secretary, head of the International Relations Department

Leaders' Message to SRV Counterparts

AU030931 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 87 p 5

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, and Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan to SRV party leader, Nguyen Van Linh; State Council President Vo Chi Cong; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung; and to National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao on Vietnam's national holiday]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, president of the SRV State Council; Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and to Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, Hanoi:

On the national holiday of the SRV — the 42nd anniversary of the proclamation of independence — we want to convey comradely greetings and warmest congratulations to you, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the SRV State Council, National Assembly, and Government, as well as to all Vietnamese people.

The proclamation of independence was an event of particular historic importance that marked a decisive turning point in the destiny of the Vietnamese people because it paved the way for the achievement of their aspirations for freedom and progress.

The Romanian people, who have actively proved their solidarity with the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for social and national liberation, are following with friendship the sustained efforts aimed at building the new society on Vietnamese soil, and wish the friendly Vietnamese people to achieve fresh and increasingly greater successes — under CPV leadership — in implementing the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

We want to express the conviction that through joint efforts the friendly relations between the RCP and CPV, between the SR of Romania and the SRV will constantly develop in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and of the cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Nicolac Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly

Ceausescu Meets Senegalese Party Official

AU281935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/1987 — On Friday, August 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Mamadou Faye [spelling as received], permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of the Senegalese Socialist Party.

On the occasion the RCP and Romanian state leader was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes on behalf of the secretary-general of the Senegalese Socialist Party and president of the Republic of Senegal, Abdou Diouf.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed President Abdou Diouf a warm salute and the friendly Senegalese people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine cooperative ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Senegalese Socialist Party and their substantial contribution was underscored to the further strengthening of Romanian-Senegalese friendship and cooperation. The broad promotion of cooperation between the two parties was considered to be for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace, understanding and detente.

Aspects of the international life were also approached. In that framework, the Romanian head of state pointed out that given the current situation, which is extremely serious and complex, all the peoples and progressive forces everywhere should work firmly to put an end to the arms race and pass on to effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, of cutting back on military spending, which will allow the funds thus released to be used for the settlement of underdevelopment-related issues, for all nations' economic and social progress.

The need was also emphasized to eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations, to settle interstate conflicts and litigations by peaceful means, through negotiations alone, to firmly observe the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Water Resources Management Reviewed

AU311627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1455 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/08/1987 — Romania has stepped up its efforts towards harnessing its hydrographic basins, efficiently and judiciously capitalizing the whole water potential. A national programme worked out to this end on the basis of latest research in the field, adapted to Romania's specific characteristics, to be implemented over 30 years, envisages the development of all rivers, the building of dams and storage lakes, the laying down of vast areas for irrigation, the capitalization of water energy, the development of pisciculture, of transport on inland rivers. The achievements scored so far are remarkable. Storage volume on inland rivers increased from 1.6 thousand million cubic meters to more than nine thousand million cubic meters, most part of which supply water to irrigation systems. As many as

70 storage lakes have been built throughout the country, and works are in progress on the rivers Ialomita, at Dridu, Buzau, Suceava and others. Dams and flood-control systems have been built on 14,000 km, the main rivers have been harnessed. New storage lakes, by-pass canals are to be built and environmental protection works are to be further performed. As many as 950 hydrometric stations, 400 silt control stations and 200 sheet flow observation stations have been set up. Over 50,000 water discharge measurements are made annually in Romania. More than 20 thousand million lei have been allotted from the state budget to the building of water quality protection plants and networks. The first centre receiving water quality data has been built using Romanian-made automatic systems. Portable kits for hydrochemical engineers have been developed. Research in underground waters are conducted; over 5,000 test drillings in ground waters and 300 in underground waters have been performed. All this has allowed for map drawings and evaluations of underground water resources, for the initiations of wide-scope works to protect them.

Joint USSR Trade Talks Open in Belgrade
AU021242 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 87 p 3

[B.S. report: "Jointly on Third Markets"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Aug — Among a number of meetings that the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy organizes with businessmen of developed countries, talks between the delegations of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the USSR Chamber for Trade and Industry began at Sava Center today. The delegations are headed by Presidents Milan Pavic and Yevgeniy Pitovranov. This meeting should be an opportunity for a wide exchange of views and experiences. According to what one could hear at the first plenary session, at which the guests spoke, one may believe that the talks will be very open, and one may expect that agreements will follow which will advance the cooperation which has been successful so far.

At the beginning of today's session, the guests first informed their hosts of the essence of the changes in Soviet society, referring in particular to restructuring [perestroyka] in Soviet economic relations with the world. The Soviet Union is convincingly our foremost foreign trade partner, with mutual trade amounting to almost $7 billion. It is obvious that what has been achieved so far is not the limit of possibility, and this is an occasion for finding new ways to advance cooperation. This was also stressed by the USSR guests, who pointed out the problems that burden the relations, as well as the unused opportunities for advancement through new forms of cooperation. The basic problem in our trade with the USSR is the $1.5 billion Yugoslav surplus, and finding a way to achieve an equilibrium, in addition to ways to advance cooperation, will constitute the backbone of these talks.

It does not even occur to us that we should balance the trade by reducing its volume, but we are trying to solve the existing problems by further developing our relations, head of the delegation Pitovranov said, and it may be remarked that this was the essence of all of today's statements.

The Soviet side presented specific proposals on how to contribute to the development of trade: SFRY Economic Days should be organized in the USSR, and USSR Economic Days should be organized in Yugoslavia under the auspices of the two countries' chambers every year. As a supplement to these, republican exhibitions could be organized on the same principle. Much was also said today about the possibilities of joint investment and about forming joint enterprises, and especially about the joint appearance of the economies of the two countries in third markets.

Focus on 'Disequilibrium'
AU021245 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 87 p 6

[M. Pesic report: "How To Balance Trade"]

[Text] Talks among a delegation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representatives of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and directors of our largest collectives started at the Belgrade Sava Center yesterday. The reason for the visit of the Soviet economic delegation, the first since 1983, is the great surplus that our country has attained in trade. The value of annual trade is $6 billion, and the Soviet deficit amounts to $1.5 billion.

Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, believes that one should talk frankly about the further advancement of trade with Yugoslavia, the possibilities for advancing joint investment, and joint appearance in the third world markets. This is the only way to achieve an equilibrium in trade which at present is unbalanced to the detriment of the USSR, Pitovranov said. It was also proposed that a standing Yugoslav-Soviet trade and economy section be set up within the chamber.

In the morning talks, 10 members of the Soviet delegation spoke about the possibilities for eliminating the trade disequilibrium. It was stated that within the "restructuring" [perestroyka]in the USSR, 70 large economic systems, in addition to the 21 ministries, were given "a free hand" in foreign trade.

In the opinion of Soviet trade experts, Yugoslav businessmen are not sufficiently acquainted with the possibilities of the USSR economy, despite this liberalization of foreign trade relations. This year only 12 new agreements were signed. It was proposed that a large exhibition be organized in Belgrade next year, at which the latest products of Soviet machinebuilding and electronics industries would be presented.

An agreement on the construction of large projects in our country was also mentioned. According to this document, which was signed in August last year, Soviet firms will participate in the construction of 21 projects valued at $500 million by 1990. However, work is in progress only on six projects valued at $50 million. Large thermoelectric power stations, Tuzla B1 and Trbovlje, whose value is $200 million, are also planned.

Since our country needs larger quantities of natural gas than those presently obtained from the USSR, cooperation is also proposed in constructing a gas pipeline. The most interesting "offer," particularly for Belgrade, is for Soviet experts to construct two metro lines of 15 km, valued at $150 million.

The delegation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry will stay in our country 5 days. In addition to visiting large economic systems, it will also meet FEC President Branko Mikulic.

Krunic Greets Ceausescu on National Day
AU271931 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 87 p 5

[Message from Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, on the Romanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu: On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to you, the RCP Central Committee, the workers class, and the people in friendly, neighboring Romania.

Our recent visit to your country and the fruitful talks we held have strengthened our belief that the relations and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace and social progress throughout the world.

Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Mojsov Receives ANC President Tambo 2 Sep

AU021549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, received this morning Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, who is paying a 3-day visit to our country at the invitation of the SAWPY.

In their talk they exchanged views about bilateral cooperation and the most important questions concerning international relations, particularly the situation in southern Africa.

Oliver Tambo concluded his official visit to our country by attending a reception organized by Lazar Mojsov, and by holding a press conference at the international press center.

Presidency Expresses Support for Namibia

AU021639 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 87 p 2

[TANJUG report: "SFRY's Solidarity With Fight for Freedom"]

[Text] On the occasion of 26 August, Namibia's day, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the SFRY Presidency's message to the United Nations Commission for Namibia, expressing solidarity with the people of Namibia headed by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], its sole and authentic representative, in its struggle for liberation and independence.

The world organization, the message states, has achieved notable results regarding decolonization, but today one must conclude with sorrow that the people of Namibia are still under colonial occupation, and that they are exposed to the most brutal terror and exploitation by the South African regime of apartheid and racial segregation.

This kind of policy and behavior, it is pointed out, represent a direct challenge for the international community. As a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia expresses full support for the constructive efforts of the United Nations Commission for Namibia and emphasizes the need for the earliest possible realization of independence on the basis of the free and sovereign will of the people of Namibia and the U.N. plan, the SFRY Presidency message points out.

Any other solution, such as South Africa's attempts to impose on the Namibian people a puppet government, which would continue with the economic exploitation and colonial and neocolonial domination, is condemned by the broadest world public.

Yugoslavia will, the statement says, continue providing full support and help to the Namibian people headed by the SWAPO in its struggle for liberation and the establishment of an independent state on the principles of equality, freedom, and justice.

Bank Refuses Agrokomerc Policy Consessions

AU021848 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Aug 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Aug (TANJUG) — The National Bank of Yugoslavia will not make any concessions in implementing the monetary-credit policy for this year in order to correct the disorder caused by Agrokomerc of Velika Kladusa, which issued unbacked bills of exchange totaling 192 billion dinars. The bank will, in fact, insist on the strict respect of the law (and other regulations) which regulates payments among the users of the socially owned means of production, and which clearly states that issuing unbacked bills of exchange is a criminal act carrying a sentence of up to 3 years imprisonment, Vukasin Markovic, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, told TANJUG. [passage omitted]

More Plaski School Teachers Go on Strike

LD021515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Ogulin, 2 Sep (TANJUG) — Dissatisfied with personal incomes and poor material positions, 56 teachers of the Branko Latas primary school in Plaski are not holding classes for the 2d day. At three other primary schools in the municipality of Ogulin teachers are dissatisfied with the slow implementation of the conclusions reached by the municipal LC Committee session held on 13 July. At that session it was agreed that if there were sufficient funds, personal incomes would be increased. If by 4 September monthly salaries, which now are between 100,000 and 110,000 dinars, are not increased, about 200 teachers in all primary schools will stop classes. According to Milan Knezevic, president of the Ogulin LC Municipal Committee, it is expected that a final solution to the problem will be found at tomorrow's session between socio-political organizations and the self-managing community of interest for education of the Ogulin municipality.

Polemics About LC Secretary in Pristina

AU291643 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] In their race with time, journalists sometimes leave political gatherings before they have ended. Therefore the public sometimes is half-informed. The session of the LC of Pristina Communal Committee Presidium yesterday perhaps would not even deserve much attention from journalists had its very end not had a dramatic polemical tone. Why? Milisav Milic reports:

(Gani Dauti), member of the LC of Pristina Communal Committee Presidium, requested a discussion of the responsibility of Momcilo Trajkovic, executive secretary, for his public statements. What did Trajkovic say this summer? At a session of the LC of Pristina Communal Committee this young and energetic politician requested that after 7 years of opportunism, silence, or flirting, differentiation should finally be tackled and a concrete struggle for new relations in Kosovo should be started. Frankly, without beating around the bush, he spoke about national bureaucracy, about a nest of the counterrevolutionary policy in Kosovo, about the double standards of cadres, and about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins which is assuming the proportions of a mass movement.

When 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered at a protest meeting in Kosovo Polje recently, Momcilo Trajkovic went a step further. He said: All of us who behave opportunistically and do not implement the conclusions of the party plenums about Kosovo should be hit over the head.

Precisely this appeal by Momcilo Trajkovic disturbed the spirits and caused indignation to those who cannot be bypassed by differentiation and the letter of the law.

After a fierce discussion, the LC of Pristina Communal Committee Presidium did not adopt a decision, but many questions remained after the polemics in which sparks flew: First, who is disturbed by young, capable, and energetic Serbian cadres who consistently struggle for a normalization of the Kosovo situation? Second, who are the people who want to silence the rare statements by brave politicians and journalists for whom Kosovo is not a way station and a training ground for a career? Third, who is naming whom in Kosovo, and for what reason?

Nowhere in the civilized world, including Kosovo, can politicians build their authority on words alone; it must be based primarily and exclusively on deeds. What increasingly causes concern here in Kosovo is the proliferation of words, and even more the shortage of deeds.